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LOCAL NOTICES.

The Universalist Fair.
Now open at the City Hall—finest display of the season. Great crowds and rare bargains. Remember the Fair to-night.

A Chance Worth Improving.
Messrs. Putnam & House, Gents' Furnishing Goods dealers, No. 72 Fifth street, are selling a choice stock of goods purchased especially for the Holidays. Rarest bargains ever offered. Come and see.

The Universalist Fair
at City Hall—rare and splendid display. Go by all means, and don't forget the "shop" in the evening.

For Holiday Gifts.
Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, Canes, &c., go to L. N. Hall's Tobacco Emporium, No. 134 Wood street, intersection of Liberty street. Drop in and examine our new stock.

Leaf Tobacco.
Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Fractional currency printed for the week, $534,000; shipped, $358,975; national bank notes issued $949,870; total in circulation, $200,754,804; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed, $375,400.

Among the names urged for the Commissionership of Patents are ex-Governor Thomas Ford, of Ohio; ex-Congressman James Hubbell, of Ohio; E. F. James, of Illinois, and Jno. C. Cox, chief clerk of the Interior Department.

It is understood a majority of the members of the Indian Peace Commission will recommend in their report, that the Indian Bureau be withdrawn from the Interior Department, and made a separate Department by itself, under charge of some competent military officer, and not attached to the War Department.

The *Post's* Washington special says: The investigations of the Joint Committee on Ordnance show that a regular ring existed during the war, which controlled to a great extent in the purchase of projectiles. The evidence taken to-day shows that at the head of this ring there was a man now occupying an important place in the Ordnance Department, and another with the rank of Colonel, is a prominent Government official, together with several members of Congress.

The only business likely to be transacted by Congress this week is the passage of the cotton tax bill in the Senate. The Appropriation Committee in the House will report the deficiency bill for the current fiscal year, but it can hardly pass before adjournment. The Ways and Means and Banking and Currency Committees will hardly have any measure matured before the early part of January, though the first-named, as well as the Finance Committee, propose to hold regular sessions during the recess.

Several persons were frozen to death in the vicinity of New York during the late storm.

A man was frozen to death in the suburbs of Richmond, Friday night.

Charles D. Fuller, convicted of the theft of $80,000 in bonds, the property of Royal Wilcox, deposited in the vault of the Hartford Bank, where Fuller was a teller, was on Saturday sentenced, by Judge Pardee, to the State Prison for five years. He still protests innocence.

A. L. Dunnell's wrapping paper mill, between South Orange and Milburn, New Jersey, was destroyed by fire Friday night. Loss $50,000, partially insured.

The internal revenue receipts last week were $2,254,000.

A meeting is to be held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Wednesday night, to favor the nomination of General Grant for the Presidency.

The Republican Legislative caucus of California has nominated Judge Brown for the United States Senatorship, and indorsed Gen. Grant for the Presidency.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce have adopted a report favoring the ratification of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, and will memorialize Congress for that object.

The Augusta *Republican* reports the occurrence of a collision between a party of negroes and the civil authorities at Elberton, Elbert county, Ga., in which the Sheriff, Geo. Allen, was killed, several other whites and blacks wounded. The difficulty occurred at a ball.

John E. Hayes, editor of the Savannah, Ga., *Republican*, was attacked by Charles H. Hopkins, Saturday evening. Hayes was badly but not dangerously injured, by a blow on the head from a loaded whip.

The new Canadian tariff proposes to place fifteen per cent. duty on American silver. The New Brunswick members of Parliament are much discontented with the new tariff.

Kantzman & Son's piano factory, on Staats street, Buffalo, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, with a large number of pianos and material. Loss in stock $22,000; insured for $10,000. The building was owned by P. Staats, and valued at $12,000; insured for $5,000. Forty five workmen are thrown out of employment.

Four thousand travellers are reported weather bound at Bound Brook and Somerville, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

The engine Pacific, on the express train due at Scranton, Pa., at 10 A. M., yesterday, was thrown from the track by the spreading of a switch, near the top of Wilkesbarre Mountain. It is feared the engineer is fatally injured. No passengers were hurt.

Hon. George Martin, Chief Justice of Michigan, died yesterday, in Detroit.

An incendiary fire at Northampton, Mass., yesterday morning, the seventh within the past six months, destroyed $50,000 worth of property, including the dwelling houses, six barns and other property, with stock and produce. Insurance $25,000.

The store of Barnes, Merriam & Co., dealers in foreign and American woolens, No. 77 Franklin street, Boston, was partially burned yesterday morning. Loss estimated at $50,000. Insured.

A prize fight took place on Saturday at Sunnyside, outside of Chicago, between Edward Lowry and James Black, for a purse of $300. The fight lasted forty-two minutes, and was won by Lowry in thirty-four rounds.

Six inches of snow fell in Richmond yesterday. The river is nearly closed by ice.

James C. Engly, agent of the Merchants' Union Express Company, at Providence, R. I., was arrested on Friday night, charged with conspiracy to rob and attempt to rob the safe in the company's office there, of $300,000. He is in jail awaiting examination. Engly is the man whose operations in connection with recruiting, in that state, were the subject of legislative examination.

The Virgin Islands.

In the present season of tornadoes and earthquakes in the West Indies, the subjoined information has an unusual interest:

These islands were so named by Columbus, in honor of the 11,000 virgins of the Roman ritual. They may now be said to be divided between England, Spain and the United States. The Spaniards lay claim to those islands near Porto Rico, and the United States have just agreed as to the sum for the purchase of the Danish islands of St. Thomas and St. Juan; an additional sum to be paid for Santa Cruz, provided France will waive her claim to that island. Cotton grows luxuriantly in these islands, and its cultivation was increasing. The chief town, Tortola, was on the south side of the island of the same name, close to the water's edge. At the census of 1864, 6,051 persons were enumerated in these islands, so far as they were British, distributed over an area of 94 square miles. The population included 476 whites, 4,018 blacks, and 1,557 mixed. The statistics of nationality show that only 26 of the inhabitants were natives of Great Britain and Ireland; 243 were natives of other West India colonies, and 5,044 were born in the colony. The British islands are Tortola, Virgin Gorda, or Pennilston (sometimes corrupted into Spanishtown), Jos Van Dykes, Guana Isle, Beef and Thatch Islands, Anegada, Nichar, Prickly Pear, Camanas, Ginger, Cooper's Salt, St. Peter, and several other smaller islands. Mr. Martin, in his statistics of the Colonies of the British Empire, compiled from the official records of the Colonial Office, states that the Virgin Islands were celebrated for a great variety of fish—namely, rock fish, groupers, barracudas, jew and black jar fish, bonetas, albacore, conger eels, bone fish, or ten-pounders, colonels, whippers, snappers, pangles, old wives, angelfish, diamond fish, lady fish, &c. The area of the several islands, in acres, is stated to be as follows: Anegada, 31,200; Tortola, 15,000; Spanishtown, 9,500; Jos Van Dykes, 3,500; St. Peter's, 1,800; Beef Island, 1,520; Guana Island, 1,120; and forty other islands, with areas varying from nine hundred down to five acres each.

GENERAL SHERMAN, says the Washington *Chronicle*, is the observed of all observers. He visited both Houses yesterday, and was called upon by members and Senators, without distinction of party. He does not conceal his political opinions, and says that if the Copperheads were not pleased with his St. Louis speech they will be no less satisfied when he talks again. He scouts the idea of General Hancock consenting to become the Democratic candidate for President.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1867. NO. 81.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE PATENT COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Condition of Indian Affairs.

CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.

The Senate Committee Oppose It.

Amount of Bounty Paid, $35,000,000.

S. S. Cox Named for Austrian Mission.

Reorganizing the Patent Office.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Repeal of Cotton Tax Certain.

Calvary Baptist Church Burned.

VALUE OF DOMESTIC IMPORTS.

Renomination of President Johnson.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 14, 1867.

The Patent Commissionership.

A number of Senators and Representatives called on the President to-day. There now appears to be much wire pulling among the politicians and office hunters in reference to the appointment of the Commissioner of Patents. The President has not intimated who the lucky man may be.

Indian Affairs.

At noon to-day General Harney had an interview with the President, during which the Indian question was discussed. Gen. Harney gave the President much valuable information in relation to his recent interview with the various tribes. He asserts that the prospects for a comfortable peace is pretty good. Gens. Meade and Sherman afterwards had an interview.

The Evening *Express* says that it is generally believed that the Senate Finance Committee will not agree to the House bill suspending the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire or cancel United States notes. Secretary McCulloch is opposed to it in its present shape, and the better opinion is that the Committee coincide with him, and therefore it is likely to be so amended as to leave with the Secretary the power to contract in his discretion a certain amount of legal tenders each month, not exceeding, perhaps, one or two millions instead of four millions as now provided by law.

The Whisky Tax.

Representative Eggleston has called on Commissioner Rollins for a detailed statement of the Internal tax collected during the five months of the present fiscal year. The object is to get at the amount of whisky tax, which it is believed will show a falling off of a hundred per cent. since last July.

Bounties Paid.

Paymaster General Brice reports thirty-five millions paid out on the Bounty bill thus far, and forty-five millions yet to be paid.

Rebel Threats.

Senator Wilson has received several anonymous letters from the South recently, threatening him with assassination if he does not moderate his views a little.

The Austrian Mission.

It is understood that the President will next week send the nomination of ex-Congressman Cox, of Ohio, to the Senate as Minister to Austria.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, December 15, 1867.

The Snow Storm.

The snow storm recommenced here about midnight, and did not cease until this afternoon. About ten inches of snow have fallen here since Friday night. The sleighing is the finest known here for years.

The Patent Office.

A bill will soon be introduced in Congress reorganizing the Patent Office, abolishing the office of Commissioner and investing the power contained in it in a Board of Commissioners, to be appointed by the President similar to the method prevailing in France and England. From this Board of Commissioners there is to be no appeal, except to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic caucus will not be held until next week, and probably not until after the holidays. The main subject to be discussed is the Democratic Presidential Convention. It seems probable that the Convention will be held at Baltimore, soon after the Republican Convention is held in Chicago. Another point to be discussed in the caucus is the financial policy to be pursued by the party in Congress.

The Indian Bureau.

It is reported that a majority of the members of the Peace Commissioners will recommend to Congress that the Indian Bureau shall not be turned over to the War Department, but be made a separate bureau detached from any of the Departments, and be governed by a Commissioner to be appointed by the President.

The Cotton Tax.

The bill to repeal the cotton tax will be called up in the Senate to-morrow, and will pass, and be sent to the President immediately. The proposition to make it retrospective in its operation, will be defeated on the ground that this year's crop has already passed out of the producers' hands, and is now held to a great extent by brokers and speculators.

Church Burned.

The Calvary Baptist Church of this city took fire early this morning, and was nearly destroyed. It was worth $100,000, of which Amos Kendall had contributed $80,000. It was fortunately called the telegraph church, from the fact that Mr. Kendall, at the time he made the liberal donation towards its erection, had been making very profitable investments in telegraph stock.

Domestic Exports.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the domestic exports of the United States for the quarter, closed October 30, were in value over ninety millions; for the corresponding period in 1866, they were seventy-eight millions; increase over the same period last year twelve millions.

Renomination of President Johnson.

A paper is being circulated here for a meeting in Washington of such prominent politicians as are friends of the administration, to take measures looking to a renomination of President Johnson. No one appears to be at the head of the movement.

Clerks Dismissed.

The new Commissioner of Agriculture, up to this date, has dismissed twenty male and twenty-seven female employees of the Department, being the whole number of females employed therein.

WASHINGTON, December 11, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message of the President in relation to the removal of Mr. Stanton has been printed as a confidential document, but copies are not yet distributed among the Senators.

THE WHISKY MEN.

The special committee appointed by the Convention of manufacturers and dealers in spirits are still in this city, and were yesterday at the Treasury Department and Internal Revenue Bureau, attending to the interests committed to their care.

CHURCH BURNED.

The Calvary Baptist Church, corner of Hand and Eighth streets, was burned this morning in consequence of the explosion of a flue. Loss $117,000; insured for $55,000.

SNOW.

About six inches of snow fell last night and to-day.

COMMODORE HOGGS.

Of the United States steamer DeSoto, arrived here yesterday.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

ISAAC NEWTON'S ACCOUNTS.

One hundred financial officers of the Government have been overhauling the accounts of Isaac Newton, deceased, late Commissioner of Agriculture. They find them in a bad condition. He had contracted a large number of bills, some of which had been standing a long time. These bills amounting in the aggregate to about $30,000, all of which, it is claimed, were for the benefit of the Department, over and above the amount he was authorized by law to expend. They also find that other bills, amounting in the aggregate to near $9,000, have been paid from funds not set apart for the purpose he used them for. Congress will be called upon to appropriate about forty-three thousand dollars to cover these deficiencies, and the new Commissioner will be embarrassed in his work till this money is paid.

SAVING THE PARTY.

Just at present every member of the Republican party seems bent on saving it. There is a perfect panic on the subject. We must initiate the currency and have an easy money market during the next campaign or the people will shelve us—so say a large party. We must return to specie payments and show the people some hard money again, or we shall fail—so say many more. We must retrench, say all, and every one is trying to outdo the other in growling at the Treasury gate. The one purpose in view with the majority is to make the path to the White House smooth and plain for the Republican nominee. Much earnest work will doubtless be done under this spur and much that will benefit the country and do honor to Congress.

MR. STEVENS AND THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

A delegation of Southern loyalists, white and black, called on Thaddeus Stevens on Tuesday last, and had an interesting interview. In the course of the conversation Mr. Stevens said he had a bill drawn up, in which he had two or three provisions which he thought might be beneficial. The one is that a bare majority shall affirm or reject the Constitution; the second, that the two-fifths which have been excluded shall be represented in the first Congress by being voted for on a general ticket, or elected as Congressman at large—as they would not have time to take a census of this part of the population. He proposes still further, that as soon as the Constitution is framed by the delegates, and ready to be submitted to Congress, that that convention shall, as an independent body, have power to establish State governments in lieu of the district commanders.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Lieutenant General Sherman was at the Capitol to-day. He avoids reporters who "gabble," but does not hesitate to converse freely with his friends on the condition of affairs, alluding to the nomination and election of General Grant as a certainty.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Sad Accident---Boy Scalded to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MANSFIELD, O., December 14, 1867.

Yesterday afternoon a boy by the name of Timothy Corbett, five or six years old, residing in this city, accidentally slipped and fell into a boiler of hot water which his mother had left standing on the floor, and was so badly scalded that he died this afternoon.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 15, 1867.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer Union, from Southampton the 3d, arrived yesterday.

DEATH OF AN ACTOR.

A telegram from New Orleans reports the death of A. H. Davenport, the actor.

HAVANA ITEMS.

A Havana special states that accounts of damage to the islands of St. Bartholomew and St. Martins were exaggerated, only portions of the coast were covered. The town of Basse-terre, Guadaloupe, is reported destroyed by fire.

The Danish proclamation transferring St. Thomas to the United States appears in the St. Thomas *Tevne* of November 30. Two years are conceded to the inhabitants to effect the complete change of nationality.

The Havana police force has been reduced one-third for the sake of economy. The cholera reports furnished from Havana have been discontinued.

MEXICAN TREATIES.

Advices from Mexico state that the Government ordered the republication of all treaties made by European nations with the Government pending the repression of Mexico.

CHILDREN EATEN BY WOLVES.

A Montreal special says two children were eaten by wolves in the woods, in St. Malachis, Thursday. Their mother had a narrow escape.

RECRUITS FOR THE POPE.

Volunteering for the Papal army is quite abundant in Canada.

ELECTION FOR CONVENTION IN TEXAS.

A New Orleans special says Gen. Hancock is about to issue an order for the election of members of the reconstruction convention in Texas, to occur within sixty days.

STARVATION.

Reports received at Headquarters say 3,000 whites and 4,000 negroes in Louisiana are at the point of starvation, and Gen. Hancock will ask a Congressional appropriation for their relief.

CASE DECIDED.

The case of the heirs of Preston King, to recover fees to the amount of $27,000, paid to Deputy Collector of Customs Clinch, has been decided in favor of Clinch.

SUIT AGAINST THE CABLE COMPANY.

Horace B. Tibbetts has commenced suit against the New York, New Foundland and London Telegraph Company, to recover a large amount of stock originally owned in the Company.

LOSS OF THE MONONGAHELA.

Commodore Bissell's account of the disaster to the Monongahela is published. Only four lives were lost, and the vessel, though ashore in the town of Fredericksladt, St. Croix, may yet be saved.

THE MAILS.

The Cincinnati mails of the morning of the 13th, were received to-day.

VIEWS OF SENATOR SUMNER.

A Washington special says three delegates to the late Council of the Loyal League called on Senator Sumner, who, in conversation, favored the disfranchisement of all who took an active part in furthering the secession movement, all who were in any sphere leaders of the people, and all who formerly held offices in the Federal service. Such men are Hunter and Rives, Letcher and others, should never obtrude themselves upon public notice, and should especially refrain from attempting to offer advice or express opinions on affairs of the Nation. He also denounces the Conservative Republicans in Congress as the tools of the rebels, and says the great mistakes of the party were the failure to impeach the President and pass a Political Rights Bill. General Grant he considered a good soldier, but nothing more, and was therefore opposed to indorsing him for the Presidential candidacy. Mr. Sumner was sanguine that if the House had passed the impeachment resolution, the Senate would have done its duty, and Congress would reject no Constitution of a Southern State for being too Radical.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

A report says the Austrian Mission has been tendered Montgomery Blair.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

It is said to be probable the Democratic National Committee will select Cincinnati as the place of holding the National Convention.

AT QUARANTINE.

The steamship Tarifa, from Liverpool on the 5d, has anchored at quarantine.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

A fire occurred this morning at No. 4 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, occupied by Isaac McClatchy. Loss $20,000; insured for $12,000. The adjoining dwellings were damaged to the extent of $25,000; partially insured.

UNION OF FENIAN FACTIONS.

It is reported the Roberts and Savage wings of the Fenian Brotherhood have effected a Union.

MEXICO.

Romero to Return to Washington---Bonds to be Consolidated---Trophies from Queretaro---Robberies.

HAVANA, December 14.—Advices from Mexico state that Senor Romero is about to return to Washington as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Mexico will also send diplomatic agents to the South American Republics.

Information was received in the City of Mexico relative to contracts made in the United States for arms and munitions of war during the French intervention, and a decree was about to be issued by President Juarez consolidating the bonds issued therefor, specifying in details those recognized by the republic.

Porfirio Diaz was on the road to the capital with the trophies captured at Queretaro.

The Mexican journals object to the holding of a secret session by Congress.

Robberies continue everywhere in Mexico, and organized bands of brigands are numerous.

HAVANA, December 15.—The royal order has been telegraphed from Spain, allowing flour, rye, beef, corn and other necessary provisions, cattle, machinery, fertilizers, &c., to enter the port of Porto Rico free of duty, irrespective of flag or country.

In the New York *Commercial's* account of Mr. Dickens's first reading in that city, occurs the following: "And then the vast audience from gay became grave—here and there distilling dew—as the great artist made Bob to say, 'Somehow he—poor Tiny Tim—gets thought for, sitting by himself so much, and thinks the strangest things you ever heard. He told me coming home from church that he hoped people saw him in the church, because he was a cripple and it might be pleasant to them to remember, upon Christmas day, who made lame beggars walk and blind men see.' Tears are no thermometer of the human heart if many in that vast audience do not, on the coming Christmas, bestow more than ordinary thought upon the poor Tiny Tims in our midst."

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE FENIANS GAINING STRENGTH.

Opinions of the London Press.

THE CLERKENWELL EXPLOSION.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

English Captives in Abyssinia.

New Austrian Constitution.

News from Abyssinian Expedition.

The General Conference Abandoned

Great Powers Decline to Take Part.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

Paraguayans Take the Offensive.

The Brazilian Camp Carried by Storm.

The Fenians.

LONDON, December 14.—The police authorities this morning report three men killed and about forty badly injured by the Clerkenwell explosion yesterday. The excitement in the city last evening was very great. Nearly all the morning journals have editorials on the explosion. The entire press seems of the opinion that the time for lenity towards the Fenians has passed. The *Times* is particularly decided in its remarks, and closed a lengthy article with the following words: "Let there be no more clemency for Fenianism, which is a mixture of treason and assassination."

Rumors are current that Col. Kelly, the Fenian prisoner who was rescued at Manchester, is in England, notwithstanding the stories to the contrary, and is still directing the movements of the Fenian Brotherhood. There are those who openly assert that the explosion at Clerkenwell was the result of one of the schemes of Kelly.

LONDON, December 14, Evening.—Messrs. Burke and Casey, two of the Fenians confined in Clerkenwell prison, were brought to Bow street to-day for examination. Nothing has been elicited and the prisoners were remanded. During examination Burke took occasion to deny all knowledge of the cause of the recent explosion.

LONDON, December 14, Evening.—An inquest on both the bodies of those killed by the late explosion at Clerkenwell will be held on Tuesday. Timothy Desmond, Jerry Allen and Ann Justice, who were arrested yesterday near the scene of the explosion, were brought to Bow street to-day for examination. The only proof of the guilt of the prisoners was the fact of their being near the spot and flying just after the explosion occurred. The prisoners were subjected to a long and sharp examination in the presence of a large crowd of people. Nothing definite was proved against them, and they were remanded to prison.

The Captives in Abyssinia.

LONDON, December 14.—Dispatches received to-day, show that the English captives in the hands of the Abyssinian King are alive and well. A large force of Egyptians, consisting of four thousand fighting men have joined the English expedition at Massorah.

The Alexandria Case.

In the Court of Admiralty to-day preliminary plea in the case of the Alexandria was admitted. A Commission is to be issued for procuring evidence in the United States.

New Austrian Constitution.

VIENNA, December 14.—The new Constitution, after a long debate, has been adopted by the Upper House of Reichsrath.

The Abyssinian Expedition.

LONDON, December 15.—Dispatches have been received from Massowah, which report that the British Expedition had advanced a considerable distance into the interior, but at last accounts the troops were suffering from a scarcity of water.

Conference Abandoned.

PARIS, December 15.—The General Conference on the Roman question has been abandoned, the leading European Governments having finally declined to take part in it.

War on the Sublime Porte.

LONDON, December 15.—The Great Powers have directed a note to the Sublime Porte, asking that navigation of the Dardenelles be made free to the shipping of all nations.

River Oder Closed.

STETTIN, December 15.—The river Oder is frozen over and navigation is closed.

Fenian Funerals Prevented.

LONDON, December 15, Evening.—The public funeral ceremonies in honor of Allen, Gould and Larkin which were to have been held to-day in many of the principal cities in England and Ireland, were prevented by the authorities in every place where the attempt was made to carry them out. Much indignation was shown by the crowds in some instances, but no violence was committed in this city.

Battalions of regular troops to the number of 6,000 men in all have been kept under arms all day to assist the police in maintaining order and suppressing any Fenian demonstrations.

LIVERPOOL, December 15, Evening.—Special precautions have been taken by the Government to check any demonstrations or disturbance on the part of the Fenians or Orangemen in this city. As this was the day which had been appointed for holding the obsequies of the Fenians executed at Manchester, all the drinking places within the city limits have been closed by order of the magistrates. The whole police force is on duty. The soldiers are held in readiness at their barracks. The volunteer armories are all guarded, and vessels of war are guarding the docks. An attempt was made, in accordance with the Fenian programme previously announced, to form a funeral procession, but it failed. The city is quiet.

LONDON, December 15.—It is thought the Fenians will cease all active attempts against law and order, in consequence of the universal horror and indignation caused by the disastrous affair on Clerkenwell prison. Large rewards are offered by the government for the discovery and arrest of the guilty parties.

War on the Parana.

LISBON, December 15.—The English mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. She brings important news from the scene of war on the Parana. The Paraguyen forces under the command of President Lopez had assumed active offensive operations. Their first movement was a complete success. They attacked the Brazilia camp and carried it by storm, taking 1,000 prisoners and several pieces of artillery. The Brazilians defended their camp with great obstinacy, and lost nearly 4,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

A Bible Presented to Napoleon.

PARIS, December 15, evening.—A deputation from the English Bible society had an audience with Emperor Napoleon to-day, and presented him with a copy of the Bible. The Emperor made a brief address to the gentleman of the deputation, in which he declares it was his first rule to protect all religions.

Change in the Italian Legation.

FLORENCE, December 15.—A change is about to be made in the Italian Legation at Paris. The Chevalier Emelio Visconti Venosta, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs last year in the Cabinet of Baron Ricasoli, will replace the Chevalier de Nigra, who is to be transferred to London.

Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

The extraordinary statements recently made by Mr. Stephen Cave, M. P., respecting the affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, have met with a speedy response. Mr. Kennard, the chief engineer, flatly denies some of the statements made by Mr. Cave, and gives an entirely different version of others. For instance, Mr. Cave asserts that one-half of the capital of the company had been applied to extra lines, and Mr. Kennard shows that the whole sum so diverted amounts to but little more than $150,000. Mr. Cave complained that the bridges were uncovered, and that it was to cost an enormous amount to cover them, while Mr. Kennard declares that the whole cost will not exceed £15,000. In short Mr. Kennard intimates pretty strongly that Mr. Cave and his brethren of the committee seem to have acted upon the determination, as he says, "to disparage the whole concern." His letter has appeared in the money articles of all the respectable London journals.

HAVANA.

SALE OF CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

The United States the Purchaser.

Price $150,000,000 in Gold

A BLOODY TRAGEDY IN HAYTI.

Montes Murdered by his Jailor.

Salnavo Orders the Deed.

Consternation Among the People.

QUIET RESTORED IN ST. THOMAS.

Affairs in Kingston, Jamaica.

HAVANA, December 13.—Authentic information from Spain is received, with the important intelligence that the Spanish Government have made a formal offer to the American Minister at Madrid to sell Cuba and Porto Rico to the American Government for one hundred and fifty million dollars in gold. The terms of sale are fifty millions of dollars in gold to be paid in cash on the signing of the treaty and formal delivery of the islands to the authorities of the United States; a second fifty million dollars in gold to be paid one year thereafter; the third instalment of fifty millions in gold to be paid at the end of six years. Great excitement prevails over the news, the extinction of slavery being one of the consequences of the sale. The national pride is disposed to grumble a little over the transfer, but the general feeling, except among the oldest families, is one of satisfaction. It is of course known the owners of slave property will be fully compensated out of the purchase money. An American company has already purchased an island near Neuvitas for the purpose of colonizing 30,000 acres. With the sale of Cuba, and the abolishment of human servitude on the island, the slave traders' last hopes are gone. It is regarded here as certain the bargain will be completed forthwith.

Intelligence from Hayti says bloody disturbances from that place. General Montes, confined in a Hayti prison, was brutally murdered by Salnavo, the jailor, until recently commander of Salnavo. The ruffian first administered poison to the general in his food. Finding its operation slow, and fearful that it might not effect its purpose, he assaulted the general with an iron bar used in some part of the prison fastenings, and beat out his brains. The act was more brutal from the fact that the brother of the prisoner was confined in the same prison, and being chained, was compelled to witness the bloody tragedy without power to interfere. The deed has excited the intensest horror and alarm among the people, and many families have emigrated to Jamaica in consequence.

Advices from St. Thomas state that the inhabitants were returning, and tranquility and quiet restored.

News from Kingston, Jamaica, says the American emigration scheme has been abandoned. A *Te Deum* was celebrated in the churches for the preservation of the Island from the late hurricane. The Legislature is soon to assemble to consider the project for the imposition of a tax on tonnage. The weather was more favorable, but the coffee crop has suffered severely. By the explosion of a boiler on Helena Plantation, many people were killed.

ST. THOMAS.

Proclamation of the King of Denmark.

NEW YORK, December 15.—The proclamation of the King of Denmark to the people of St. Thomas and St. Johns says: We have resolved to cede our Islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns to the United States of America, and we have to that end, with the reservation of the constitutional consent of our Rigsdag, concluded a convention with the President of the United States. We have, by embodying in that convention explicit and precise provisions, done our utmost to secure you protection in your liberty, your religion, your property and private rights, and you shall be free to remain where you now reside, or to remove, and on retaining what you possess in said Islands, or disposing thereof and removing the proceeds where you please, without having any subjected on this account to any contribution, tax, or charge whatever. Those who shall prefer remaining in the said Islands may either retain the title and rights of their present allegiance, or acquire those of citizens of the United States, but they shall make their choice within two years from the date of the exchange of the ratification of the said convention, and those who shall remain in the island after the expiration of that term without having declared their intention to retain their national allegiance, shall be considered to have chosen to become citizens of the United States. As we, however, will not exercise any sovereign authority over faithful subjects, we give you the opportunity of freely and extensively expressing your wishes in regard to this question; and we have to that effect given the necessary instructions to our Commissioner Extraordinary.

With sincere sorrow do we look forward to the severance of those ties which for many years have united you to us and to our country, and never forgetting those many demonstrations of loyalty and affection we have received from you, we trust that nothing has been neglected from our side to secure the future welfare of our beloved and faithful subjects, and that a mighty impulse, both moral and material, will be given to the happy development of the islands under the new sovereignty.

Commending you to God, given at our palace of Amalienborg, the 22d of October, 1867, under our royal hand and seal.

CHRISTIAN R.

The Danish Commissioner, in presenting this proclamation to the Assembly of the Islands, announced the postponement of voting by the people till the commencement of January, in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs growing out of the late terrible disasters to the islands.

VIRGINIA.

Proceedings of the Reconstruction Convention.

RICHMOND, December 14.—In the Reconstruction Convention to-day, the following resolutions of inquiry were offered: Incorporating in the bill of rights a clause declaring all test oaths diametrically opposed to the principles of republican liberty; of establishing a system of school education for all classes; allowing naturalized foreigners to hold property after one year's residence, and be eligible to State offices after three years' residence in the State; for abolishing capital and corporeal punishment for crime; of enfranchising all persons from whom it is in the power of the convention to remove existing disabilities.

A resolution declaring all debts contracted since January last, void, on the purchase of slaves was referred.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee introduced a resolution that whereas, there is only about one sharp in the Richmond and Danville treasury and seven hundred thousand dollars will be required to pay the interest due January next; therefore, the Auditor and Treasurer are ordered to suspend payment of interest until the Convention is satisfied there is money enough in the treasury to pay the interest of January first.

A resolution of inquiry as to how the State Educational Fund was disposed of was referred.

The resolutions and amendment relative to intimidation of voters came up, and the Convention appeared determined not to go into political debate, and as a very long one had already taken place on the same resolution, the previous question was sustained by 62 to 25 votes, and the matter referred to the committee. Adjourned.

Reported Stupendous Railroad Consolidation.

The Chicago *Journal* says: "There is a rumor in railroad circles that a grand consolidation under one management of connecting railroads between New York and the Pacific Ocean is probable. Commodore Vanderbilt, the railway king of New York, and Hon. William B. Ogden, the railway king of Chicago, and their friends, are said to be negotiating for the joint control of the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, the New York Central, the New York and Erie, the Lake Shore lines from Buffalo to Toledo, the Michigan Southern, all the branches of the Chicago and Northwestern, and the Union Pacific Railroads, all to be soon consolidated under one management, and to be operated as a common interest. We give the rumor for what it is worth, without any positive knowledge as to its truth. Should the rumor prove correct, and the consolidation be effected, it would be one of the most stupendous powers in the world, as far as extent of capital and operations is concerned."

General Steinmetz, who for achieved so brilliant a reputation at the battles of Skallitz and Sadowa, married lately, although he is sixty-two years old, and has snow-white hair, a beautiful young lady of eighteen. Miss Von Kroslek. When the old General and his young bride were, the other day, at the Castle of Hohenzollern, a committee of students waited upon him. One of the young men said to him that "they would have formerly congratulated him on his victories, but would now with him joy of the defeat he had suffered at the hand of so lovely an adversary," (pointing to the bride.) The General smiled and replied: "Yes, gentlemen, it was easier to withstand an iron battery than such a one as now stands at my side."

PENNSYLVANIA MINERALS.

Undeveloped Mineral Wealth of Huntingdon County.

The Huntingdon *Journal* of last week contains the following article on the minerals of that county. It was written by a gentleman well versed in mineralogy, and his statements may be relied upon: "That the mineral wealth of Huntingdon county is unsurpassed by that of any other county of like dimensions in the State, is a fact that has already been asserted, but one which is being rendered more susceptible of proof with every stage of development. From all parts of the county we are almost daily in receipt of intelligence indicating the discovery of valuable mineral deposites, heretofore undeveloped, of almost every variety, and in fact there is scarcely a township in the county that does not contribute towards establishing the truthfulness of the assertion that, underlying the rugged surface of our hills and mountains, are to be found the most unbounded and inexhaustible sources of wealth, which have been preserved in nature's fastnesses, and which only await the hand of industry, and the resources of skill and science, in order to their full and perfect development.

The immense coal fields of the Broad Top region have been known to the public for years, and its mines will no doubt contribute their annual supply of this valuable mineral for centuries to come. The iron ore deposits contained within the bounds of Woodcock Valley are said to be inexhaustible, and the ore is of a superior quality. Immense quantities of lime are daily exported from the neighborhood of Birmingham, which is said to be better adapted to certain manufacturing purposes than any that has ever been discovered in the United States, while the Oxide of Zinc, of a very superior quality, has for some time been extensively manufactured in the same neighborhood. Immense quantities of sand, for glass manufacturing purposes, are shipped to Pittsburgh and other places, from the neighborhood of Mapleton. The quality is superior to any that has yet been discovered elsewhere, and the supply is inexhaustible. Within the past few years immense beds of ochre have been discovered in certain portions of the lower end of the county, which are being extensively worked, producing a fair yield and a superior quality of this valuable mineral. The Mount Union *Times* of last week informs us of immense quantities of Kaolin—or porcelain clay—and other valuable minerals recently discovered in that region, and now being developed, also of an establishment in process of erection for the manufacturing of fire brick, stone ware, which, if carried out, will no doubt be a grand investment for capitalists.

In addition to the above, we have been informed that Prof. James Merley, the experienced, scientific and practical engineer of the Cambria Iron Works, has recently been exploring the mineral regions of certain portions of the county, including the Barree Iron Works property, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Porter township, owned by the Messrs. Green, where, in company with Mr. James Trimbath, an experienced English miner, he spent about two or three days in exploring the ore deposits of that neighborhood, examining and testing the different veins in regard to richness and quality, and it is his opinion that, underlying and adjacent to the site of the present furnace, a supply of hard and soft fossiliferous ore could be obtained, sufficient for three or four large coke furnaces. An elevated position near the works commands a view of some twenty-five hundred acres, composing a basin of rich, fossiliferous ore lands, every square yard of which, according to his estimate, would yield a ton of ore, amounting in the aggregate to twelve millions of tons. These ore lands embrace an area of some five or seven miles in length, with an average breadth of about two miles, extending along the base of Tussey's Mountain. In addition to this fine ore bank, Mr. Morley gives a vein on the main artery of trade, the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and in the center of the State, is well worthy the attention of capitalists, and furnishes an additional evidence of the inexhaustible mineral wealth of the county.

STATE NEWS.

The article on the Pennsylvania oil field, recently published in

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE rumor of a negotiation for the purchase of Cuba by the United States is revived, with some show of propability—at least the rumor is repeated without qualification, with the addition that Spain is favorably inclined to part with the island for the sum of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

THE Bill of Senator CRAGIN, declaring the illegitimacy of children of polygamous marriages, strikes a heavy blow at the root of Mormonism, which is reinforced by the further proposition to repeal the law exempting the Mormon church property from taxation. It is to be hoped that the bill will become a law, for certainly this foul and increasing scandal has existed long enough without any notice form Congress.

THE opposition of Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, to the purchase of the island of St. Thomas as well as to the appropriation for paying for Alaska, does not receive much support. Whatever may be thought of the Alaska purchase, it has been made and the money must be handed over without any hems or haws; and as for St. Thomas, there appears to be as many who maintain that, notwithstanding the many ways we have for spending our revenue, its acquisition would be a wise proceeding.

THE truth of the telegram that a disagreement exists between Gen. GRANT and Secretary STANTON is denied by a Washington telegram, professing to speak by authority. The dispatch asserts that "there is the best authority for stating that previous to Mr. STANTON leaving Washington, after being relieved by Gen. GRANT, Mrs. GRANT visited Mrs. STANTON, and *vice versa*, and GRANT and STANTON were on the most friendly terms. Since Mr. STANTON's return the same intimacy has existed between the gentlemen named and their respective families, and no one was more surprised than they at the publication of these unfounded reports."

THE managers of the Gettysburg Asylum Lottery no doubt will be called upon to take some notice of the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives inquiring why the scheme has been exempted from taxation, and the speech of the its mover, Mr. VAN WYCK, of New York. His statements certainly are very damaging and he did not hesitate to denounce the scheme as "one of the most infamous swindles ever perpetrated under the guise of charity." The farm, which is represented to be worth $60,000, was located in his own district, and was not worth $6,000: and the value of the jewelry, he supposed, was equally exaggerated. Similar representations were made at the time the Pennsylvania Legislature chartered the lottery. The reiteration of them with additions, and the resolution of inquiry—which the House promptly passed—seem to render an explanation necessary.

FENIANISM has come to be an actual trouble to the British Government, and a serious menace to the future peace of the realm. It has seemingly died out in America to come forth—though not in precisely the same form—in Old England. The execution in Manchester of the three Fenian leaders has been followed by a state of feeling and by demonstrations participated in by thousands and thousands of British subjects, which were little dreamed of by the authorities. Of the character of one of these demonstrations—that in London on the Sunday following the executions—the like of which took place on the same day in the principal cities of England and Ireland, a London letter says:

"Several thousand men marched in solemn procession to Hyde Park, where, after other ceremonies, the entire number bared their heads and knelt down upon the bare ground, while the funeral march of Chopin was performed. There was something in the sight of that gigantic, and apparently humble crowd, that should make the government tremble. No doubt many a vow of hatred and vengeance was then and there recorded or muttered in low tones, and mentally uttered, in that aristocratic park, was upon that damp turf, in that aristocratic park, was sown the seed that is destined to a spring up and bear fruit at will not be palatable to those who may be compelled to eat of it.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

n the State of New York, their Con- V'on to amend their State Constitution, ishes us with matter useful to all in- tevent voters here as well as there.

'air Committee on Official Corruption has de a report and proposed some remedie, this monstrous evil. The remedy is to ve from punishment the man who offers a bribe, whenever it is accepted, and the erer is punished when the bribe is not a pted, the intention being in both cases to cause the less guilty party, and to use his stimony on trial for the conviction of a guilt er party. This we have no doubt a wise suggestion, as at present our laws, ich propose to punish both parties, thou right in principle, effectually shuts one only hope of convicting any one. Fi the report made to that Convention w earn how some things have been done at bany. This testimony goes one step ther than any Committee at Harrisburg h ever been able to go, in tracing out incipient corruption. The Committee aved by one of the corporators of the ntral Park Railroad, that stock to the am nt of $1,000,000 was issued, of which $50 000 was understood to be distributed am g the members of the Legislature voting the bill, though he could not tell the na e of any member receiving any part of th No testimony so direct as this has ever en obtained at Harrisburg.

Another railroad official tified, admitting he had expended $20,00 in the effort to procure legislation, but decl ed to name any one to whom he had paid money, because he would criminate himself. The Treasurer of the New York Cen al Railroad Company admitted he had aid out large sums, about $265,000 of which he believed had been expended at the sions of 1865–66–67, in efforts to procure legislation favorable to that road. The Treasurer, however, only paid to the President ad other go-betweens; he paid none to a member of the Legislature.

Now, in reference to such expenditures at Harrisburg, all has been suspicion. No positive proof has ever been given going so far as this New York testimony; and yet even this testimony could not be used to convict any individual at Albany. The next step must utterly fail, because the person who pays the money could not be depended upon to tell the truth. It is fair to presume that this go-between kept one half, perhaps two-thirds, of what he received, and that in any investigation his memory would fail as to who received the money he paid out. Still the remedy proposed excusing the person who paid the money whenever the bribe was accepted, is right. It at least removes one obstacle now in the way of conviction. Let us by all means come as near this as possible. This corruption must in some way have an end, or else we will have to abolish all legislative assemblies, and go back to the schemes of absolute despotisms. But then one may truly say the despot may be bribed. We acknowledge this, but then the number to be corrupted is very much lessened. The plague spots will not be so numerous, and the health of the mass of the people will not be so endangered.

In some way these plague spots upon the body politic must be removed. If it be indeed true that they begin at ward and township meetings, that they pervade all city and county conventions, and break out in full maturity at State capitals, then indeed is the evil deeply rooted. One of the remedies for incipient corruption is what has been called the Crawford county system of conducting nominations. Make it the duty of every voter to go to the primary meetings. In that case the mass ought to be virtuous, and, at least, it would be too costly an operation to corrupt the majority of the people. We ought to try every expedient to get rid of this taint of official corruption.

INEXCUSABLE CARELESSNESS.

The late fire on Penn street, during which one man lost his life, and another was badly crippled, developed gross carelessness on the part of some persons, whose duty it was to look after the condition of the government arms stored in the building which was burnt. It seems that in 1864, Colonel Cross, then Quartermaster at this post, rented the warehouse on Wayne street, as the cheapest storehouse he could obtain for the depositing and safekeeping of arms and other government property, for which there was no room at the Arsenal. At the close of the war in 1865, upwards of three hundred thousand muskets had been received and stored there. These muskets included every variety of home and foreign manufacture, and principally came from Nashville, the main ordnance depot of the Southwest. They embraced the arms of regiments relieved from service at the close of the war, as well as muskets picked up on the battle fields. They were evidently turned over to the Government ordnance officers by the officers of the regiments without due examination of their condition, and the ordnance officers were as evidently remiss in their duty in receipting for them and boxing them without the proper inspection.

In the Fall of 1865 these muskets, with other Government property, were offered at public sale, and many were disposed of, but owing to the minimum prices fixed by Government being too high, a large number were left over. Since then, and up to the date of the fire, the sale of the muskets has been quietly going on through the Government agency in New York, until the number was reduced to sixty-six thousand, (the number burned) all of which were of foreign manufacture, and of little value, their average price at recent sales being sixty-five cents each.

How many of these guns were loaded it is impossible to says, but that there were a great number none will deny, and the Government owes it to the people to investigate and report who has been derelict of duty in this matter. This is a question of grave importance. Such an inquiry, we are assured, will be immediately made.

Hundreds of lives had been lost, during the war, from sheer carelessness in handling guns, shells, and other implements, and no one holding a position of trust or responsibility under the government could fail to be fully aware of the danger of handling or storing away these deadly instruments without first subjecting each and every one of them to a careful examination. Had two or three guns, out of the large number stored here, escaped the scrutiny of the officers, perhaps no serious consequences would have ensued, and there would have been little, if any, grounds for censure. But when the number is so large as to force the conclusion that *no examination whatever* was made of the many thousands of old muskets turned over by our troops or gathered from battle-fields when delivered at the Arsenal, or transferred to the military storekeeper, the matter assumes a very different aspect, and demands the most rigid investigation. The windows and doors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway building, on the opposite side of Penn street, were literally riddled, and the wall exhibits the indentations of scores of bullets. Other buildings in the immediate neighborhood sustained similar damage. It is surprising that many persons were not killed outright, and that they were not is due to the fact that the Alarm Bell refused to strike, whereby but few citizens were collected on the spot, and the further circumstance that the bullets generally went over the heads of those present.

The casting of an orange peel or melon rind upon the sidewalk, leaving a horse unhitched upon the street, permitting a vault way to remain open, and carrying concealed weapons, are held to be offenses against society, because they endanger the life and limb of the citizen. There is criminality involved in each and all of these acts. Viewed in this light, what degree of criminality would attach to the person or persons who would permit the existence of such a masked battery, such a magazine of death and destruction, as that set in motion by the fire of Saturday morning? We understand that the Coroner's jury, which meets to-day, will fully investigate this matter, and endeavor to place the responsibility where it properly belongs. We shall therefore withhold further comment for the present. It is fortunate indeed that our citizens escaped so well; but it is the part of wisdom to guard against all such calamities in the future.

It having been stated in Saturday's COMMERCIAL that a large amount of Government ammunition was stored in the warehouse, it is due to truth to say that such was not the case. The Government has no fixed ammunition stored elsewhere in the city than at the Arsenal.

On looking over the Congressional committees—standing and special—the searcher will fail to find one on the most important subject that can be named, to wit: Retrenchment. We think there should be such a committee, composed of men who will search into every nook and corner for expenses which, without detriment to the public service, can be cut down, and who would not hesitate to propose and push through sweeping and thorough reforms in the public expenditures. The field is broad and inviting. Independent of the interest on the public debt, the estimate by the Secretary of the Treasury for the public exemptions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, will be $242,000,000. That millions of this sum, through a rigid system of retrenchment and economy—such as has never been known in the administration of national affairs—can be saved will not be questioned. Notwithstanding the general demand for retrenchment and economy, a tendency to extravagance unmistakably exists. Speculators are loth to surrender old schemes and are prolific in new ones for extracting millions from the national treasury; the desire to live off the government without rendering anything like an equivalent, is as strong as ever, and may be said to be on the increase; the multiplication of useless offices, unless a strong hand is interposed, is inevitable, and in spite of the strong necessity for coming down to a rigid conformity to our circumstances, the expenditures are more likely to overrun than fall below the estimate. To make sure that they do not overrun but fall below, a determined retrenchment committee would be of immense service, not only in checking new expenditures, but cutting down old ones; and we hope an early movement will be made for the appointment of such a committee.

What Does it Mean?

The following appears in the Washington news, published by the Philadelphia *Press*. What does it mean?

A very interesting report will shortly be made by the agent of the Treasury Department, showing exnal Revenue in the collection of the Internal Revenue in Cambria county, Pennsylvania. It will also be transmitted in congress, and will develop a new superstructed to the President's attack upon the civil-service.

THE plate glass for the Treasury extension was imported from France, at a total cost when delivered at New York of $4,269. The lowest bids the supervising architect could get in this country to furnish this glass were $9,732 and $9,250. Probably the difference is to be found mainly in the item of labor.

THE manufacturers in Cincinnati have held a meeting and appointed a delegation of one hundred persons to attend the National Convention in Cleveland, on the 18th inst. Committees on hotels and transportation were appointed.

The General Council of the Evangelical Southern Church.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The columns of a recent number of the COMMERCIAL contain an article on "The General Synod" and "The General Council." May not a review of its statements and misstatements claim your indulgence and the attention of your readers?

GENERAL ORGANIZATIONS.

There are *three* organizations in the Lutheran Church whose names contain the word "general." In A.D. 1821 was formed "*The Evangelical Lutheran General Synod of the United States of North America.*" During the great rebellion among our churches in the Southern States, there came into existence "*The General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.*" And last month, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, there was effected an organization known as "*The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.*"

Not in full connection with either of these organizations there remain the large and influential "Joint Synod of Ohio," the "Synod of Missouri," and several small Synods.

STATISTICS.

From the most recent and complete statistics at hand there are in the Lutheran Church of this country 1,748 Ministers, 5,111 Congregations, and 351,860 communicant members.

Of them there are, in round numbers, as nearly as can be now ascertained in the

	Min.	Con.	Com.
Gen. Synod of N. America (South)	150	370	24,000
Gen. Synod of U. S. (old).....	365	995	85,000
Outside, Independent Synods.....	265	770	104,000
General Council of America.....	540	1,030	135,000

LITURGY.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of every age and land is a liturgical church. From her liturgical treasures many of the choicest gems of prayer and praise, embraced in the order of worship for other Protestant churches, have been gathered. Says Dr. Goodwin, of the Episcopal Seminary, Philadelphia: "In drawing up her Articles, and in composing her Liturgy, the Episcopal church sought the aid and counsel of the continental, and *particularly of the Lutheran Reformers.*"

But whilst such is her historical and general character, she teaches in the VII Art. of her Confession, that "for the true unity of the Church it is not necessary that uniform ceremonies instituted by men, should be everywhere observed."

There can be and there is no question on the subject of Liturgy. The precise order of service varies somewhat in every one of the many lands in which her evangelical faith is received.

So far as the outward form is concerned, every congregation in the communion of the Evangelical Lutheran Church is a sovereign, and has full liberty and authority to regulate as it pleases, all the human externals of worship, provided always, with St. Paul, that "all things be done decently and in order." The old General Synod which is in such general favor with your correspondent, has her Liturgy "translated from the former Liturgy of the Pennsylvania Synod." A Committee is now engaged in reviving and improving her present Liturgy. The former work of this Committee was rejected by the District Synods, because it did not sufficiently preserve the ecclesiastical principles and usages of the Lutheran Church. The principal organ of the General Synod, *The Lutheran Observer*, urges and defends the use of the Liturgy. Of her pastors and churches there are some which rank among the most Liturgical in the United States.

Only the distorted fancy of your correspondent, could originate for the Evangelical Lutheran Church, a "low church," and a "high church" Liturgy, and a Liturgy which "abounds more in ritualism" and make all this, "the question at issue."

DOCTRINE.

The gist of the whole controvery is doctrine. Just that, no more, no less. Says your correspondent correctly:—

"The General Synod recognizes the Augsburg Confession as containing a full statement of the essential doctrines of the sacred Scriptures, but grants a certain degree of liberty in all non-fundamental or non-essential doctrines."

Exactly so. But ask, what is embraced in "fundamental" and "non-fundamental," in "essential" and "non-essential," and the answer is legion. One understands one thing, and another, another; each one pleases himself, and all have "a certain degree of liberty" which is glorious. Ask, "fundamental," "essential" to what? To salvation? To Christianity? To Evangelical Lutheranism? and this precious "liberty" grows on our hands until, with one Dr. H., we would not "by remotest implication," be found "denying to the Roman Catholic membership and priesthood, along with other Christians, a title clear to mansions in the skies."

"*The American Reunion of the Augsburg Confession*" has been adopted by some of the Synods and Conferences belonging to the General Synod.

Of this same *Reunion*, one of its authors writes, "When the adoption of *a new creed* was thus forced upon them, a number of the brethren advocated the formation of one entirely new; but others, believing it best to retain the venerable symbols of Protestantism, as far as we could regard her teachings as scriptural, proposed the *omission of the few disputed points*; and the adoption of the residue unaltered, thus retaining *nearly the whole of the doctrinal articles.*" This suggestion was adopted, as being more respectful to the venerable symbol of our church."

The Italics are ours.

The Franckean Synod, against whose doctrinal laxity and errors the Church had been warned, and which had, by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, been twice declared to be an anti-Lutheran body, is now without any change of charter or constitution an integral part of the General Synod.

No wonder that of such a heterogeneous theological cast Kurtz's Church History declares "*it only retained the name of Lutheranism,*" and no wonder that men accept, and love, and unsacrificed and time-honored Unaltered Augsburg Confession would seek a true union upon the basis and for the purposes of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.

Says your correspondent further.

"The General Council demands unqualified subscription to the Augsburg Confession in all the symbolical books the every statement of doctrine in their own true, native, original and only sense." The latter book is characterized by a rigid adherence to every statement and word of the symbols of the church—written more than three centuries ago. There is no toleration."

Here is misrepresentation, we trust not wilful. What are the facts? Of the Unaltered Augsburg Confession, the General Council says, in Article VIII, of her "Fundamental Principles"—

"VIII. We accept and acknowledge the doctrines of the Unaltered Augsburg Confession in its original sense as throughout in conformity with the pure truth of which the Word of God is the only rule. We set forth its statements of truth as in perfect accordance with the Canonical Scriptures. We reject the error it condemns, and believe that all which it presents to the liberty of the Church, of right belongs to that Church."

In addition to this confession, "*the symbolical books*" are referred to and the statement made that they are received with the same "*unqualified subscription*" as is the confession, and there is "*a rigid observance of every statement and word of the symbols of the Church.*"

Art. IX. specifies these symbols, and shows no such subscription; only a frank declaration of their character, "pure and scriptural," and that they are "in the perfect harmony of one and the same Scripture faith."

IX. In thus formally accepting and acknowledging the Unaltered Augsburg Confession, we declare our conviction that the other confessions of the Evangelical Lutheran Church inasmuch as they set forth none other than its system of doctrine and articles of faith, are of necessity pure and scriptural. Preeminent among such accordant, pure and scriptural statements of doctrine, by their intrinsic excellence, by the great and necessary ends for which they were prepared by their historical position and by the general judgment of the Church, are these: The Apology of the Augsburg Confession, the Catechisms of Luther and the Formula of Concord, all of which agree with the Unaltered Augsburg Confession, in the perfect harmony of one and the same scriptural faith."

Here is not a syllable as to such an "unqualified subscription," nothing of "adherence to every statement and word."

This General Council, like the church on the day of Pentecost, has one faith, and like that church has many tongues. Among its members are the Swede and the Norwegian, the German and the English, soon to be increased by other languages and nationalities. It has a doctrinal unity with the *General Synod* (South) and with the large proportion of Synods yet in no general organization. Provision is made and steps are taken, which in time will result not only in increased sympathy for, but in complete union of the larger number of these organizations with the General Council. At her very organization she is the largest body of Lutherans in the country. Statistics are stubborn facts, which settle this point beyond cavil.

We perfectly agree with your correspondent that

"These organizations are now in existence, and it remains for the Protestant Church in this land to decide which has the highest claims upon her favor and sympathy. It is, therefore, full time that all Christian denominations should know the truth."

A certain king called a prophet of God, one who loved, and kept, and taught the truth, a troubler of Israel. History repeats itself. There should be no surprise that the defender of an organization which lays claims to the name "General," but which deserves that claim only by reason of the *general* manner in which it asks subscription to its doctrinal system; by the *general* character of that same system; by its *generalities in general*; should, with that king, take up words of reproach to those who love the faith of their fathers and would keep, teach and perpetuate that faith in its purity.

H. W. R.

Bishop Potter has very properly dismissed the charges against Dr. Tyng, of New York, on the ground that if it was a crime to preach the gospel, it was beyond his jurisdiction. Wherein Bishop Potter proved himself a sensible man.

FROM BEAVER.

Beaver County Teacher's Institute.—Examination and Musical Entertainment at Professor Taylor's Seminary.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER, December 14, 1867.

It is known to many of the numerous readers of your excellent paper in this county, that within the last few weeks there has been a change made in the Superintendent of Common Schools, occasioned by the resignation of the former efficient occupant, Mr. J. L. Reed, and the appointment of Mr. Witham as his successor. This latter gentleman has just made his debut before the teachers of the county in the well attended and finely conducted Institute that has just closed its session in this quiet and almost "snow bound" borough. Nearly one hundred of the teachers of the county were present, being a large proportion of the number in the county. Invited in attendance, Mr. Pim, one of the teachers of your city, who, by his lectures and methods of teaching grammar, added much to the interest of the Institute, as well as the reading and lectures on penmanship, by Mr. Hull, also of Pittsburgh. Mr. McMillen, of Youngstown, Ohio, was quite at home in geography and methods of teaching and school government. It is believed that with an enthusiastic Superintendent, and the Union Schools presided over as successfully as they must be by Messrs. Larkin, Douglass and Eberhart, of Beaver, Bridgewater and Rochester, with the aid and sympathy of the gentlemen at the head of the literary institutions of this town and the clergy generally, the public schools of Beaver county must be speedily and greatly improved.

The examination of the classes at Prof. Taylor's Seminary has just closed with success. Miss Magee's classes in geometry, algebra and German, are deserving of the highest commendation. This lady is very highly esteemed as a teacher, and justly so, we doubt not, from her self-composure and the success of her classes. Prof. Taylor's commencing classes in French and Latin exhibited remarkable thoroughness in the rudiments of those languages. The latter interested me much by their analysis of the verbs on the board, which should, we think, be more used in teaching all branches than it is by most teachers. That is not the true teacher who supposes his use of the black board complete when he leaves his mathematical recitations, but will seek it especially in the languages to appeal to the sight as well as the hearing.

In the evening a musical entertainment was given, which was really what its name imports, both musical and entertaining. The ease and gracefulness of the performers, generally, indicated confidence in their acquirements, and the manner in which they had been instructed, showing that this had not been mere "piece-playing," but an effort to impart real knowledge of the science as well as of the art of music. The programme showed excellent taste in selection and a fine appreciation of the spirit of the occasion. Quality as well as generally well brought out by the performers, a feature that is lost sight of by too many teachers and musicians.

Miss Hutton, of Nine at Philadelphia, O., sang a plaintive solo, to which her voice is admirably adapted, with fine effect, while the Misses Robinson, of Academia, delighted the audience with their vocal efforts, particularly in blending, and at times exhibiting great power. Among the performers on the piano, Miss Della Moore, of New Palladelphia, executed with perfect taste and skill, Miss Ada Reed, and Miss Clarke, of New Castle, played with her usual precision and power, while Miss Rees, of Bridgewater, executed two pieces to the very great satisfaction of all present.

It was deeply regretted that Mrs. King, who has a voice of great power and purity, the teacher of the vocal department, was obliged to retire on account of indisposition after participating in one piece.

The closing exercise was the execution of a thrilling opera by Prof. King, the accomplished, intelligent and worthy principal of the musical institute in connection with this seminary. The next morning, with "merry bells," most of the ladies repaired to the depot, to spend the holidays with loved ones around the family board, and then to return at the opening of the new year to this, which seems to them, indeed, to be a *second home*.

H.

The visit of Senator Wilson to Richmond has had the effect to modify materially the tone of the extreme radicals in the Convention, and it is thought the proceedings may be confined within the bounds of reason. Hunnicutt's power has somewhat weakened, and although there is no disposition to take counsel of the "Conservatives," there is a growing tendency towards moderation. The Richmond correspondent of the New York *Times* make* the following prediction:

"An article will be engrafted in the Constitution that no negro shall vote unless he can read and write, no man arriving at the age of twenty-one years shall be allowed to vote unless he can read and write his own name, the spirit of the article is liberal and highly conservative. As the majority are disposed to the prosperity of Virginia, they will make a Constitution which will restore peace and prosperity to the State and receive our speedy reorganization."

The Buffalo *Express* says a "National Accommodation Express Company" is about to be formed with a large capital. The leading specialty contemplated is the transportation and care of baggage for people traveling. It is probable that the ticket business, the omnibus business, and whatever else in that way is a care and a bother in traveling, will be ultimately disposed of in the same manner. The route that will promise the public, and will live up to the promise, that the property and comfort of travelers shall be scrupulously cared for, will offer a high bonus for custom."

THE Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, is here looking after his chances for the Vice Presidency. In Congressional circles there is a strong feeling in favor of Grow, and if he does n't get it, Fenton it is thought stands the next best chance. His almost record-breaking connection with the Speakership, to nominate Grant for President, and the radical wing will demand that the second name on the ticket shall be a man fully representing their views.

MR. WM. HOOPER, a merchant and banker of much experience, gives in the Cincinnati *Price Current* a project for what he calls "a money system, free from politics." The plan is, first, that the United States Treasury shall be the sole issuer of circulating notes, and shall issue a fixed amount on a basis of one-third coin, second, it shall exchange its notes for coin, dollar for dollar, to all comers; this supplemental issue to be to any amount that anybody wants to exchange for gold. The various Sub-Treasuries would furnish convertability at the money centers.

NEW ROLLING MILL.—Some of the citizens of Ravenna are discussing the propriety of organizing a rolling mill company. The *Democrat* says "there can be no harm in this and something may come of it." If the whole place was environed with such works the "something"—population, wealth and a commanding position among the cities of the country—would be visible to the naked eye.

THE Chicago and Northwestern railway has been doing an immense business during the present year. For six months ending the 7th inst., its total earnings were $7,294,363, being an increase at $1,386,558 over the earnings during the same time last year. Of this sum $803,-628 were for freight, $371,176 from passengers, and $140,717 from the express companies.

A young man named Miller, formerly a law student at Warren, Pa., committed suicide at Farmington a few days since, by shooting himself.

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PERSONAL.

—One of the pleasantest incidents of the French court stage occurred when the Emperor Napoleon jokingly kissed Empress Josephine, who was acting a little operatic part in the theater in the palace of St. Cloud. She demurely stepped forward and remarked, that any one of the audience who was dissatisfied with the performance might retire, and have his money returned to him at the door. The consequent laughter was uproarious.

—The New York *Citizen* has the following announcement, which must be gratifying to all friends, of the gentleman to whom it relates: As an indication that an extremely severe winter is anticipated by all classes of the community, it may be mentioned that Mr. William B. Astor, on Tuesday last, cut down the trees in front of his residence in Lafayette Place. These trees being maples of sixteen years' thrifty growth, will furnish fuel in such quantities as to enable their owner to look forward to the rigors of the ensuing three months with complacency.

—Simon, once a celebrated executioner in France, has just died. He was very prompt in his business, but allowed his prejudices against individuals to lead him to protract the torture of those whose punishment was intrusted to him. He was once fined for wilful bungling in branding a man sentenced to undergo that form of punishment, and in guillotining a priest he cut off only a part of his head at the first fall of the axe, and a hand at the second. He was finally dismissed from his office, but enjoyed executions so much that he was always present at them, and frequently acted as a volunteer. He died poor in a hospital.

—The Lexington, (Ky.,) *Statesman* states that by the provision of the will of R. A. Alexander, the great turfman, his property was pretty equally divided between his brother and his sisters. He made many devises to friends, but gives his Kentucky property to Mrs. Walker, and his Scottish estate to a sister who resides in Europe.

—In his *Ledger* story, Dickens assumes the position that first impressions, based on the first sight of a face, usually prove correct, though they may for a time be explained away, if unfavorable, by the tact of the person so judged. He also says in relation to another kindred matter: "I have known a vast quantity of nonsense talked about bad men not looking you in the face. Don't trust that conventional idea. Dishonesty will stare honesty out of countenance, any day of the week, if there is anything to be got by it."

—Senator Cameron has a grudge against Forney, and wants the latter's official head cut off. Sergeant-at-arms Brown has more influence at his back than Forney, and will make a better fight. He hails from Illinois, and has Trumbull as his champion. Sumner, Anthony and Fessenden are ranked against Trumbull in this fight, and support General Burbridge, of Kentucky, for the position of Sergeant-at-arms. The post is said to be a "fat" one; the salary is small, only twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, but in the hands of an acute manager can be increased and multiplied *ad libitum*.

—At a recent Plymouth Church prayer meeting, one of Mr. Beecher's church members asked him whether he gave his consent to the dramatizing of "Norwood." After some dry remarks by Mr. Beecher to the urgent Speaker of the House over Samuel McCamant, of Blair county, and Rufus W. Davis, of Philadelphia, friends of the latter gentleman have been unusually busy in the way of the promotion of their favorite the past few months, in the effort to impress members of the Legislature from Philadelphia with a liberal general railroad law, the restoration of the Commissioners of Navigation, and a new general road policy generally. The purpose of this article is to explain the course of Mr. Davis upon western members for their support.

The House consists of one hundred members, of whom a majority are Democrats. The opposition is composed of some seventy new members. Many of these are from the west of the Alleghenies, and have hitherto, doubtless given but little attention to the Philadelphia & Erie railroad bill. They are not very likely, either, to be well posted as to the record of Mr. Davis, because of his youth. Westward there shall be no reason for objection to the bill, as it is now framed, and examine minutely the *Pennsylvania Record*, and, by extracts therefrom, give official evidence of the Davis-Forney-Cameron opposition to the projection of Railroad legislation looking to Western Pennsylvania interests.

Mr. Davis now represents the Tenth District, which is the central Philadelphia, he first obtained a member representing the County of Venango, and at the session of 1861–2, became Speaker of the House, while representing that county. The people of Northern Pennsylvania are not likely to forget the able, the rare play ed by Mr. Davis, as Speaker. It was during the session of 1861–2 that the bill was passed—so by the passage of the act, repealing the Tonnage Tax, relieving the shippers of Pennsylvania were plundered of millions of dollars, for the benefit of the capitalists of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It was well known, by every person who read the newspapers of the day, that the organization of this bill, under Mr. Davis's election as Speaker, was effected solely by the personal influence and labors of Messrs. Scott, and his adjuncts. It was well understood, too, that Davis served as the agent of Mr. Scott, in his hostility to the interests of the Monopoly, and the facts of the case, subsequently disclosed, proved the correctness of this understanding. As Speaker, Mr. Davis, because it shall not be said, or will, no man in the country is more able or more worthy to fill the place.

The Spectroscope and Blast Furnaces.

The spectroscope is an instrument through which the spectrum of prismatic colors, which white light produces, is seen with certain lines indicating the presence of burning metals. In the light proceeding from the sun these lines are fixed. But in ordinary metallic flames they are *colored*, the colors varying with the kind of metal present, as also does the number of the colored lines. The instrument has hitherto been used only in highly scientific observations, but lately, Professor Osborn, of Lafayette College, Easton, has been examining the flame of the blast furnaces of Pennsylvania, and with remarkably interesting results. His modification of the Bunsen instrument enables the observer to use the same light which he analyzes to read the measured distances of the various lines. In this flame any metal which may have only existed in the ore, limestone or coal, previous to its introduction into the furnace, is sometimes plainly indicated, and with great intensity and beauty. It is thought by some iron men who have already tried it, that the application may result in great benefit to various metallurgical operations.

The Status of National Banks.

Judge Ingraham, of New York, has just given an important opinion as to the status of the national banks. Mr. Pitt Cooke, having a claim against the State National Bank, of Boston, commenced a suit by an attachment. The writ having been issued on the ground that the bank was a foreign corporation. The bank moved to vacate the order, mainly on the ground that the act of Congress creating the national banks provided that they may be sued in the United States courts of the district in which they are located, and that, being located in New York, they could not be sued in the jurisdiction of all other courts. Judge Ingraham decides that their incorporation does not make them United States agents, and, if it did, would not alter their position except as to the particular transaction in which they were agents, being in this respect in the position of any bank; that the word "may" in the act was promissory, not restrictive, and that State courts had jurisdiction, and that the United States was foreign to the State of New York, within the meaning of the code, and therefore the attachment must stand.

Henry C. Hickok, late Superintendent of Common Schools in this State, has been appointed by the District Court Controller of the Public Schools of Philadelphia for three years. An exchange remarks that this is another instance of the democratic tendency of American institutions. Men whose hearts are right do not consider that they are demeaning themselves by taking a lower office after having held a higher.

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JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION of "THE MINGO COAL COMPANY," for permission to surrender its Charter, and for the dissolution of the Corporation. In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, No. 143. March Term, 1868.

December 14th, 1867. Petition filed in the above case and decree made by the Court granting the prayer of the petition and dissolving the Corporation of "The Mingo Coal Company." This Decree to become absolute on the 11TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, unless exceptions be filed thereto prior to that date.

All parties interested will take notice of the filing of the above mentioned petition and decree.

THOMAS EWING,
Attorney for Petitioners.

Pittsburgh, December 16, 1867. 8

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The Daily Commercial

ILLINOIS INSANE ASYLUM.

Shocking Brutality.

The Legislature of Illinois last winter had its attention directed to the Institution of insane persons by the revelations of a woman, the wife of a clergyman, sent there as insane, but who, escaping, proved her sanity before the courts, and raised a commotion in the public mind by her persistent assertions and offered proofs of the tortures inflicted upon the inmates; a committee was appointed to investigate the manage of the asylum and report to the Governor. Fortunately for humanity, this committee consisted of five keen and able lawyers and business men. They accepted their commission, strongly impressed with the idea that the Superintendent—a Sunday school teacher, a church member, a learned and skillful doctor and an author of some note, standing high in the regard of the community in which he moved—and his chosen assistants, had been slandered by the cunning invention of a crazy, or, at least, vindictive woman. The Asylum was, of course, as peaceable and innocent of harm as a church when duly visited by inspecting committees—public institutions always are, being carefully prepared for appointed visits beforehand. But, being appointed to investigate thoroughly, the committee concluded that the best way to set those supposed slanders at rest would be to examine the keepers and ex-keepers of the institution under oath. Of course, if the thing could be whitewashed, the keepers and ex-keepers would do the job. Fortunately for humanity, the very first witness examined, a Mrs. Graff, happened to be a humane woman, who, having been one of the keepers, could not bear the sight of that which she was daily called to witness, and had left the institution in disgust. Her testimony shocked, astounded and thoroughly aroused the committee; and a searching investigation was at once resolved upon. All the keepers and ex-keepers, and, finally, the least crazy of the inmates, were summoned and rigorously examined under oath—the story of the latter of their own sufferings being, of course, received only so far as it was sustained by other proofs; and the Superintendent was notified to summon such witnesses as he wished to have heard in his defense.

The mass of testimony thus accumulated unveiled horrors of which it is sickening to read. It was shown that persons perfectly sane may have been confined in this place of torture, without the sanction of law; that the inmates were subjected to the most shocking cruelties; that not only men, but women, many of them delicate and scarcely known, even when temporarily ill, were beaten, kicked, choked, plunged under cascades of water falling in their faces until insensible, and compelled to vomit before they could recover breath, exposed naked, tethered to the fury of the raving mad long nights, in dark cells, and it is at least suspected, some of them subjected to the lusts of the Superintendent, who was proved to have made improper overtures to a woman who sought his aid to release her sister from the Asylum, and even attempted to defend himself before the Commissioners by shoving that one of the victims of his cruelty, who was against him, had been willing to procure his favor by the surrender of her virtue to him. It was proved that more than one of the patients had died from the effects of inhuman treatment—at least in part—actually murdered by their keepers.

One witness, an ex-keeper of the women, swore that "slight offenses" were punished by putting the victims—women—in straight-jackets, plunging them in a cold bath, and holding their heads "under water as long as it was safe to leave them, then lifted out for a few moments to allow them to breathe and cast the water from their stomachs, and the same process repeated as long as the patient was thought able to bear it;" and that the Superintendent himself gave the keepers directions as to how far it was "safe" to carry this torture. This testimony was sustained by several other witnesses. The patients "were sick several days and sometimes two weeks after the punishment." Another witness swears that a young lady was punished by this method until she was "just able to speak," and afterward "strapped with her hands behind her back in the morning, and the straps kept on till the next morning, and her groans in the night kept witness from sleeping." A Mrs. Boyce, described as "a very emaciated patient, with her stomach all crushed in," was strapped "sitting, day after day, with her feet tied, and on one occasion one witness and Mrs. McFarland found her in the screen room lying on her back on a hard pallet of straw with her feet tied, and her hands were tied behind her back with a large bed cord, and just alive. She had a straight-jacket on, and the jacket was laced up with ropes as large as a bed cord. The witness held the light and Mrs. McFarland, manifesting her grief in groans, untied the patient."

Another witness swears that a Mrs. Sutton, who was not a violent patient, was punished so horribly as to be confined to her room for two weeks; and, even at the end of that period, on her re-appearance in the ward, "her face was of a dark green color, without any natural flesh except around the mouth." These are but specimen cases, of which the testimony relates many more cases of the treatment of women.

George Morrick, attendant in the male ward, swears that a patient named Creighton was fearfully beaten—the keepers telling witness they had had "a hell of a time with him"—so that he died the next night. Another patient, named George Richards, was exposed in a cold room all winter, and died.

A Mrs. Clark, lying sick in bed and dying, was seized by the keepers and dragged to the torture of the bath. The victim feebly begged of them to let her die in bed; but in vain. As they raised her to plunge her in the bath, after putting on the strait-jacket, she died in the hands of her tormentors.

Mrs. Packard—a sane woman, wrongfully confined as insane—swears that "the attendants were instructed to treat her just as they did the maniacs; that she was compelled to sleep in a dormitory with from three to six crazy patients, where her life was exposed both night and day, with no room of her own to flee to for safety from their insane fights and dangerous attacks; that she had been dragged around the ward by the hair of the head by the maniacs; had received blows from them that had almost killed her; that her seat at the table was by the side of a Mrs. Triplet, one of the most dangerous and violent patients in the ward, who frequently threatened to kill her when she went to the table; that she had to dodge the knives, and forks, and tumblers, and chairs which have been hurled at her, to avoid some fata blow; and that she had begged and besought Dr. McFarland to remove her to some place of safety, only to see him turn speechless away from her."

The committee credit this testimony to a large degree, and severely criticise the Superintendent. They make no recommendations, but they lay the terrible record before the public and the Governor, leaving the latter to recommend to the Legislature proper measures of reform.

Our Foreign Trade.

The foreign imports at New York for the month of November were valued at only $15,871,607, in coin, against $20,710,884 for the corresponding month last year, and $27,235,651 for the same month in 1865. The decrease is marked; but if we go back to November, 1864, we find that the imports in that month were valued at only $8,597,594. The increase in the import trade dates from August, 1865, and this accounts for the imports being valued at only $198,694,320 in the first eleven months of 1865, while during the same time in 1866 they were returned at $286,761,010, and in the present year at $239,272,895. The receipts for custom duties at New York during the first eleven months of 1867 were $108,899,680; in the same months of 1866 they were 129,872,931, and in those of 1865, $93,424,155. The exports from New York in November were valued at $27,408,776 in currency, against $17,750,755 in the corresponding month in 1866, and $25,126,753 in 1865. For the eleven months ending with November, the exports were valued at $217,679,439, against $254,172,447 for the same time in 1866, and $182,052,576 for the same time in 1865. Owing to the sudden freezing of the canals, a very large amount of produce is shut out of the markets, and this is calculated to diminish our export trade until the reopening of navigation next spring.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is truly the wonder of the age. Cases of rheumatism that have baffled the skill of the first doctors of this city have been completely cured by a few doses, and it is as infallible as anything prepared by human hands can be. Sold by all druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Pregnancy—During this delicate situation, ladies will experience great relief by using this mild cathartic medicine for correcting those indispositions and nauseating sensations which they are subject at this period. They give a gentle stimulus to the circulation, and purify and expel all those humors which irritate the stomach and bowels. They are so mild that the most delicate constitution may take them with perfect safety. For assisting females at the dawn of womanhood, or at the turn of life, they are equally adapted. Sold by all Druggists.

AN INTERESTING LETTER TO MR. LEOPOLD HOFF (Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 542 Broadway, New York), by Thomas Harford, Esq., of the New York "Home Journal":

DEAR SIR: As an act of gratitude to you, and for the advantage of any one who may read this, I wish to say that my daughter has derived great relief and benefit from the use of Your MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. She has been ill for a long time suffering from consumption, general debility, loss of blood and strength. I followed the advice of the well-known Dr. W. John Mitchell, to try your Malt Beverage, and am pleased to admit that from its use she has received great benefit, and seems to be recovering her health. She has compelled to take it continually, for if she misses it but one day she suffers considerably, and there is a relapse of her old complaint and a return of physical weakness. Therefore your preparation should be generally known as a wonderful remedy.

Sold at Druggists and Grocers'. Price $6 50 per dozen, or 60 cents a single bottle.

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Real and Imitation Laces,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

SETS,

COLLARS,

BARBES, COIFFEURS,

IN

POINTS,

POINT ABLIQUES AND

VALENCIENNES.

The Latest Importations

AND

CHOICE PATTERNS.

Embroideries, a splendid line,

Infant Robes, Caps and Waists.

Brocha Scarfs, very cheap.

Beautiful Pieces of Embroidery.

Fine Slipper Patterns.

Fine Silk Suspenders, Embroidered.

Cloak and Dress Ornaments.

Gent's Furnishing Goods, Ties, Scarfs, Shirts.

Zephyr Knit Goods.

Hoods, Nubias, Sontags, Scarfs, Mittens, Basques.

Two cases Balmoral Skirts, fresh goods, at $1 00.

Two cases Shirts and Drawers, at 50 cents.

600 Pair Real French Corsets, at $1 00.

Gloves and Hosiery, all kinds, and cheaper than ever.

Brooches, Sets, Pins, Money Bags and Fancy Goods.

Fine Silk Umbrellas.

50 dozen Bradley's Duplex Skirt, at $1 00, a great bargain; and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Good Fleecy Lined Hose, 20 cents.

Extra Fleecy Lined Hose, 25 cents.

Ladies' Fine Fur Top Kid Gloves, $1 50.

600 good and fashionable Hoop Skirts, at 50 cents, just received.

WE ASK YOU TO CALL

AND

EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

GOOD GOODS

AND

Low Prices.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

Nos. 77 and 79

MARKET STREET,

HOLIDAY GOODS.

JOHN STEVENSON & SON,

NO. 93 MARKET STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WILL OPEN ON

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,

INCLUDING

English French and Vienna Goods,
Parian Statuary, Vases, &c.
Bronze Statuary, Vases, &c.
Marble, Bronze, Alabaster and Gilt Clocks.
Fancy Goods,
Work Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes,
Dressing Cases, Writing Desks,
Card Stands, Glove Boxes,
And other fancy articles suitable for

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

English Plated Goods, in great variety.
Bohemian Glass Vases and Stands, &c.

ALSO, A FINE STOCK OF

Watches, Jewelry, Silverware and Diamonds.
Tailor Cutlery and all goods in their line.
Having Importers all our goods direct from Europe, we are prepared to sell at

VERY FAVORABLE PRICES.

JOHN STEVENSON & SON.

1867. Christmas Gifts. 1867.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE

OF

Magnificent Presents

Jewel and Work B xes,
Handkerchief and Glove Boxes,
Elegant Perfumery Stands,
Cigar and Dressing Cases,
Fine Fans and Belt Clasps,
Fine Jet and Fancy Jewelry,
Morocco Wallets and Bags,
Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Fine Cashmere Scarfs,
Fine Cloth and Kid Gloves,
Real and Imitation Laces,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Undershirts and Drawers

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

EAR MUFFS!

Just the thing for this cold snap. A complete line of

TRIMMINGS, CORSETS, SKIRTS, ZEPHYR AND KNIT GOODS.

All goods sold at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS,

AT

Ed. Foerster's,

No. 164 SMITHFIELD STREET,

You will find a Splendid Assortment of

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMENS'

NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wood Street, corner of Second.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
ROBERT E. VAN DORKEN, Cashier.

CAPITAL.....$400,000

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

DIRECTORS:

ALEXANDER BRADLEY, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
WM. M. FARBER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAMUEL M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.
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S. S. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinners' stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. DAVIS, dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.

Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits

BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 *MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.*

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections Made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. cod

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. A. Torrence & Co.,

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Deposits Received and Discounts Made.

Particular Attention Paid to Collections.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS,

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

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IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS

Nos. 60 and 70 WATER STREET,

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DAV. CRAWFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.

Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

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BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.,)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,

No. 74 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY.....ROBT. LIDDELL.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. aug1-1y

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN M. TIERNAN.....MALCOLM HAY.

TIERNAN & HAY,

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,

NO. 80 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Real Estate bought and sold, and Mortgages negotiated.

PAGE'S

PATENT TANNING PROCESS.

PATENTED MAY 8TH 1866.

The attention of Tanners is called to this new process, which combines rapidity, cheapness and simplicity, and insures pliability, durability and strength in the manufacture of Leather.

For Lace Leather it has no equal, and has superceded all or any methods of Tanning by actual test in the market. Testimonial and full details given, and state, County or Shop Rights for sale on application to PAGE BROTHERS,

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PAPER BAGS,

PAPER BAGS.

W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

CARPETS.

1867. 1867.

WINTER STOCK.

CARPETS,

MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTH,
WINDOW SHADES,
DRUGGETS,
MEDALLION DRUGGETS,
MATS AND RUGS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
ALL WOOL INGRAIN,

A Good Assortment, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH STREET,

OVER SATES & BELL'S.

CARPETS

AT COST.

PREPARATORY TO

TAKING STOCK.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

OIL CLOTHS

HOLLANDS,

AND

ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.

RAG CARPETS,

A SPECIALTY.

McCALLUM BROS.,

81 FIFTH STREET.

VELVET CARPETS.

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

INGRAIN CARPETS.

NEW PATTERNS,

AT PRICES LOWER THAN THOSE OF BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.

NEW INVOICES JUST OPENED.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

NO. 23 FIFTH STREET.

HARDWARE.

SADDLERY AND

CARRIAGE HARDWARE.

Just Received, a full line of

SADDLERY and CARRIAGE HARDWARE and CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

Direct from the manufacturers, at greatly reduced rates. Also, a large assortment of

HORSE BLANKETS AND LAPPING ROBES,

All of which we offer to the Trade at New York Prices.

Those in want of any goods in our line, are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

THOMAS HARE & BRO.,

NO. 135 WOOD STREET.

HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,

MACHINISTS' TOOLS.

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

Hardware,

CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COREY & CO.,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS

OF

PITTSBURGH AND TOUGHIOGHENY

GAS, BLACKSMITHING

AND

FAMILY COAL,

Are prepared to furnish by the car load, on either the Pennsylvania or Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads, with promptness and dispatch. Special attention given to filling Western orders, of which they are daily shipping by way of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, or Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, connect by transfer, and also have made arrangements to run coke over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to their Mines, which will afford facilities for filling western orders on short notice. COREY & CO.

Pittsburgh office in rear of Gay & Welsh, Wholesale Drug Grocers, corner of Penn and Canal streets, and Floyd & Black's Iron Works, First street. Also by mail, Braddock's Fields Postoffice. MWF

CONNELLSVILLE

GAS COAL COMPANY.

We have opened a new Coal Mine, and are now prepared to fill all orders for SUPERIOR COKE, either at our mines at Connellsville, or in Pittsburgh. We will deliver at any point along the line of the Connellsville Railway. Address orders to J. S. McHUGH, Connellsville. Every order promptly attended to.

COAL, COKE, LIME.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. full

PETROLEUM.

EUREKA OIL WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

EUREKA CARBON OIL,

THE CELEBRATED

Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils,

And Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils. Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

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No. 19 IRWIN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office, No. 6 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa mh7

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER.

94 WOOD STREET

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

SPECTACLES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

DUNSEATH & HASLETT'S,

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,

56 FIFTH STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, HATS,

RIBBONS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

FLOWERS, &c.,

OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

E. H. PALMER,

94 WOOD STREET.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DRESS GOODS, CLOTH SACQUES,

LONG SHAWLS, DOMESTIC GOODS,

FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

BARRED FLANNEL.

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED

FLANNEL,

IN

BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK,

OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

DRY GOODS,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. W. BARKER & CO.

59 MARKET ST.

We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

FALL GOODS

A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings,

TICKINGS,

CANTON FLANNELS,

BAR'D COUNTRY FLANNELS,

LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,

ALL COLORS.

Dress Goods,

MERINOS,

COBURGS,

DELAINES,

PRINTS,

SATINETS, TWEEDS,

KENTUCKY JEANS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

BLANKETS,

COUNTERPANES,

Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.

W. C. DUNCAN,

DANL. HUGUS,

53 and 55 Wood St.

A SPLENDID LINE OF

Seasonable Goods,

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S.

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WOOLEN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

SILK UNDERWEAR,

YARNS, WORSTEDS AND

ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.

Also, a Complete Assortment of

MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, FLOUNCES,
VELVET RIBBONS, in Blacks and Colors.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
LADIES' and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c.,

ALL AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

AT

Nos. 77 and 79 Market St.

CHEAP GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

FRENCH POPLINS.

IRISH POPLINS.

FRENCH CHINTZES.

YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.

YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.

HUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.

TABLE LINENS.

10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET STREET.

SUNDRIES.

20 bbls Sweet Cloar; 20 bbls Sweet Potatoes; 50 bxs Cheese, Hamburg, Goshen and Factory; 1,000 bush Potatoes; 500 bbls Apples; 15 bbls Hickory Nuts; 50 tubs Butter Mess, in store and for sale by VAN GORDER & SHEPARD, 360 Liberty street.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD: *Panhandle Route.*

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, December 8th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Express	2.15 a m	3.55 p m
Fast Line	9.40 a m	7.05 p m
Fast Express	4.50 p m	10.35 a m
Mixed Way	6.10 a m	6.30 p m
Whitestown Accom No. 1	11.10 a m	5.30 p m
Steubenville Accom'n	3.55 p m	9.30 a m
Mt Pleasant Accom No. 3	5.20 p m	8.20 a m

SPECIAL NOTICE—Sunday Express leaves at 3.00 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 6.30 a. m. next morning.

Church Train leaves Sunday at 12.55 p. m.

The 9.40 a. m. Fast Line leaves daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 9.30 p. m. same evening, 8 hours in advance of all other routes.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Chicago, and the principal points West and Southwest.

Tickets purchased at the Depot can be secured from the Office of the *PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD*, Union Depot, (South side).

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent,
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent,
JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.

From November 25th, 1867, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.	3.13 a m	Chicago Exp.	3.43 a m
Cleveland Ex.	9.13 a m	Cleveland Ex.	9.43 a m
Erie & Cl. Ex.	6.14 a m	Chicago Ex.	10.43 a m
Cl. & Whg M'l.	6.28 a m	Wheeling Ex.	11.08 a m
Chicago Ex.	8.58 a m	Chicago Ex.	3.58 p m
Chicago Ex.	9.43 a m	Cl. & Whg Ex.	4.03 p m
Fast Line via Erie Ex.		Erie & Cl. Ex.	6.14 p m
Youngst'n	9.43 a m	Chicago Ex.	6.58 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2.13 p m	Mail via Ft. Wayne	7.08 p m
Whg. & Erie Ex.	4.23 p m	Fast Line via Erie & Cl.	9.48 p m

Depart from Allegheny. Arrive in Allegheny.

N. Br'n Acc.	8.55 a m	N. Br'n Acc.	7.03 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10.13 a m	N. Br'n Acc.	9.48 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11.53 a m	Wellsville Ac.	9.58 a m
Rochester Ac.	1.33 p m	N. Castle Acc.	10.13 a m
Wellsville Acc.	2.43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11.43 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	5.03 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1.18 p m
N. Br'n Acc.	5.32 p m	N. Br'n Acc.	3.43 p m
N. Br'n Acc.	6.28 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	5.43 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10.43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	8.24 p m

9.30 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily

10.55 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily

F. R. HYKES, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1.30 a m	Day Express	2.00 a m
Fast Line	1.50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6.30 a m
Wall's No. 7	6.30 a m	Mail Train	8.00 a m
Brinton No. 8	7.30 a m	Wall's No. 3	9.50 a m
Wall's No. 9	8.30 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	10.00 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9.10 a m	Wall's No. 5	11.30 a m
Johnstown ac.	10.15 a m	Johnstown Ac.	3.00 p m
Phila. Express	1.30 p m	Wall's No 6	3.20 p m
Wall's No. 2	3.30 p m	Wall's No. 4	4.50 p m
Wall's No. 8	4.50 p m	Wall's No. 6	6.50 p m
Wall's No. 9	5.50 p m	Wall's No. 6	8.00 p m
Wall's No. 10	6.50 p m	Wall's No. 7	9.00 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig'r train	10.30 p m	Wall's No. 7	10.50 p m

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 12.15 a. m., reaching Allegheny at 10.05 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12.00 p. m. arriving at Wall's at 9.40 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information, apply to

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, to the amount of $100, and their responsibility for Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

RICHARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after November 1st, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsburg No 1	6.38 a m	Mail	6.50 a m
Freeport No 1	8.15 a m	Freeport No 1	9.05 a m
Express	10.10 a m	Express	11.30 a m
Sharpsburg No 2	1.25 p m	Express	1.50 p m
Freeport No 2	4.15 p m	Harmarville	3.30 p m
Mail	6.05 p m	Freeport No 2	6.05 p m
Harmarville	7.15 p m	Sharpsburg No 2	7.30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7.40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9.50 a. m.

Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1.30 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3.45 p. m.

Commutation Tickets, for sale in packages of one dozen, between Allegheny City, Chalfant, Horn's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Station Agents' offices of tickets.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's line of Stages for Butler and Kittanning, eastward. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 28 Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to

JAMES LOWERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE

TO THE EAST.

SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE

Between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.

SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3.10 and 11.25 A. M., 4.30 and 7.30 P. M. On Sundays at 11.25 A. M.

Trains leave for Pittsburgh from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, foot of LIBERTY STREET, at 9.00 A. M., 5.00 and 8.00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, October 13th, 1867, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7.00 a m	6.00 p m
Express	3.00 p m	10.30 a m
West Newton Accom	6.15 p m	8.35 a m
First Mail to Connellsville Accom	11.00 a m	3.40 a m
Second	10.30 p m	3.05 p m
Braddock's	4.30 p m	5.45 p m

Sunday Church train to and from Braddock's..... 1.00 p m 10.00 a m

For tickets apply to J. K. KING, Agent.
WM. E. STOUT, Sup't.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Running Through to Brady's Bend.

On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Mail to & from Brady's Bd	6.40 a m	6.30 p m
Kittanning Accom.	10.40 a m	4.45 p m
Hulton Accommodation	10.00 a m	10.30 a m
Kittanning Accom'n	1.00 p m	4.30 p m
Express	3.30 p m	10.30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac.	5.30 p m	8.40 p m

Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works..... 1.00 p m 3.30 a m

Express, North, making close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.

Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. M. DARLEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Rivers and Western Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against fire and marine risks.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Bagaley,	John Shipton,
James Park, Jr.,	James A. Cooper,
W. G. Johnson,	S. Harbaugh,
B. F. Jones,	J. Cahoon, Jr.,
Samuel Rea,	John S. Dilworth,
Joshua Rhodes,	Jos. Hingham,

The Daily Commercial

The Roman Trouble.

The present warfare in the dominions of the Pope is characterized by all the personal bitterness that usually belongs to civil strife. The severity of the Papal troops leads the correspondent of the London [illegible]. The consequence is that great numbers [illegible] from [illegible]. correspondent writes, on the 23d ult., as follows:

You were lately told of the scene in one of the Roman hospitals between the Pope and young Carroll. The wounded Garibaldian is said to have declined to receive the sacrament, and to have reproached him with his own and his brother's fate. What the exact words were is known but imperfectly, but it is certain that they were such as few Popes have ever had addressed to them. Before Pius left the hospital an expression of regret was conveyed to him, but the offence had been given, and punishment followed. Carroli was taken from the hospital to a prison, where he was placed in solitary confinement, and where none have since been allowed to see him. The vindictiveness of priestly rancor is proverbial, and many suppose he will never again be heard of. Letters in the Florence and Naples papers concur in the accounts of the pillage and rapine perpetrated at Genzano, especially by some of the Pope's foreign soldiery. The indigenous troops were first sent there, but they seemed to feel much the property and family of whose residence they occupied, and did little damage. They were followed by a detachment of Antibians, who could hardly have treated the mansion worse had they taken it by assault after an obstinate defence. According to several letters here received they carried off everything that was both valuable and portable, defaced the family arms, and wantonly spoilt what they could not take away, burning furniture to cook their meals in preference to the firewood, of which there was an abundant store. The widowed Duchess, Sforza, who was at Naples, hurried to Rome to complain of this barbarous treatment of her property. She was met by an order to quit the Pope's dominions immediately. Intercession was attempted; the Duchess, chief of her family, had important affairs to attend to, but some of her relatives, it appears, had been concerned in proclaiming the Italian Government after the Papal garrisons had quitted certain Roman towns, and this offense had to be visited on all who bore her name. She was again ordered to depart, or gendarmes would conduct her.

More About Vesuvius.

A correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following additional details of the grand volcanic display on Mount Vesuvius: To the crater itself we could not reach, but as near to it as was safe we sat down on a *monticello* of cinders and lava which had been thrown out. Vesuvius shook and trembled with the efforts it was making: it panted and roared like some gigantic furnace; there was a sound rapid and repeated as of the discharge of a volley of musketry, and there rose to the heavens full one thousand feet, a gorgeous mass of lava, stones both great and small, and fine ashes.

We calculated the intervals which elapsed between it fell at from five to ten seconds, varying in duration according to the violence of the explosions. Each took place almost every second. The larger stones—rocks they may be almost called—rolled at times down to the spot where we were seated, while the smaller ones were carried by the caprice of the wind in various directions. Not far from us, in the direction of Ottajano, rolled down a stream of liquid lava from forty to fifty feet in width, and ten or twelve feet in height. Like pebbles on a shingly beach agitated by a storm was the noise it made in its progress; the scorice on the surface of the stream fell down and thus ever diminishing, yet ever increasing in proportions, the stream rolled steadily on and reached the bottom of the mountain.

There were, however, last night many streams, presenting the appearance of an inverted hand, so that the mountain on this side seemed all ablaze. As I predicted, too, at the beginning of the week, the lava is now coming down toward the Hermitage. We can mark its red and sinuous course even from Naples; and there is a beauty of greater splendor than any we have yet witnessed. We can hear, too, the thunders of Nature's artillery, while each discharge is followed by a display which it is useless to attempt to describe.

Different, yet scarcely less grand, are the day effects. Volumes and volumes of dark smoke are shot up perpendicularly into the air, and then falling and circling and rolling one over the other, rise off from the mountains towards Capri. The column of smoke is perceptible to the eye all across the Bay, lingering horizontally until it derives a fresh impulse from each successive explosion. For the temples this brilliant spectacle has been exhibited, with ever increasing grandeur, and the probabilities are that it will continue some time longer.

The Marquis of Hastings—Misfortunes of an English Turf-Man.

The London correspondent of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, writes as follows:

"The great turf 'sensation' of the day is the sudden collapse of the Marquis of Hastings, the prince of 'plungers,' and leading spirit of the Young England School, whose magnificent stud of thoroughbred, perhaps the finest in the Kingdom, is advertised to be sold by public auction, at Danburgy, on Saturday next. During his short career on the turf his great ambition has been to possess the best stud of racers in the country, and he has certainly spared neither money nor trouble to achieve this object. He has given fabulous prices for 'fashionably-bred' yearlings; he has expended thousands on trial horses; he has secured the services of the best jockeys of the day, regardless of expense—and to his credit be it said—though after all it sounds but 'faint praise' when spoken of an English nobleman—all his dealings on the turf have been marked, from first to last, by scrupulous integrity and unblemished honor. Such enterprising conduct deserves its reward, and it must be confessed that, taking it as a whole, the luck has not been unkind to him. It is true, he has met with severe disappointments. Witness the rank brute Kangaroo, for which he gave the enormous sum of twelve thousand pounds; but on the other hand some of the richest prizes on the turf have fallen to his share. I have no hesitation in saying that during the past twelve-months he must have won in stakes and bets on the eve of his horses, viz: Lecturer, Lady Elizabeth and the Earl, little short of £30,000 and yet now, with a fair prospect of winning next year's Derby, he is compelled to pull up abruptly in the middle of his career, and offer the whole of his valuable stud for sale. Every one who knows anything of the Marquis's character, and his deep love—I had almost written passion—for the turf, must be satisfied that nothing short of the most urgent necessity could have induced him to take this step. And yet, in the face of the enormous sums he must have won, it does seem at first sight passing strange that he should be reduced so soon in such a manner. But when we take all the circumstances of the case into consideration, the result will not surprise us. When a young man of five and twenty, who can possess no great experience of the world's ways, tries to keep up a racing stud of fifty-two (!) animals, and several costly establishments on a comparatively insignificant income (considering his status in society, the Marquis is by no means a rich man, it stands to reason, under such circumstances, that nothing short of his own luck would suffice to make both ends meet for any length of time. Add to all this a weakness for 'amateur bookmaking,' and a fancy for 'pepping' against 'good things,' and the horse, who, as it happens, wins the Derby, and you have a portrait, and unhappily no ideal sketch, of the fine young English plunger—one of the present time. Of course the expense of maintaining such a colossal racing establishment must have been enormous—not less, at the lowest computation, than £50,000 a year, supposing each horse to be £1,000 per annum, which I believe may be taken as a fair average, and to this I mainly attribute the necessity for the sudden step he has taken."

The Power of Nitro-Glycerine.

The Coroner's Inquest into the causes which led to the nitro-glycerine explosion at South Bergen, N. J., was concluded on Tuesday. Among the witnesses examined were Professor G. Ogden Doremus, Professor of Chemistry at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and of the College of the City of New York. He testified that the Coroner had sent to him two bottles of nitro-glycerine, with a request to report upon its properties. The result was as follows:

I have subjected it to ultimate chemical analysis, and find it to correspond to the formula C, 6, H, 5, O, 9 and (N. O.) 5 It is well-known nitro-glycerine: that substance freezes at about 40; it is made to decompose in a very peculiar way; on moistening paper with it it burns with rapidity it does not explode when red hot exposed to the air, but when tried it with the most intense heat we can produce with a galvanic battery, with two hundred cells holding a gallon and a half each; some nitro-glycerine was placed in a cup and connected with one of the poles of the battery; through a pencil of gas connected the other poles of the battery were connected with the glycerine; no explosion ensued; but when the point touched the britannia vessel the nitro-glycerine took fire, a portion burning and the rest scattering about. This is as severe a test as we can submit it to in the way of heat and the pressure of the air: we therefore would conclude that nitro-glycerine cannot be exposed carelessly to the action of fire without danger of fire into it: if the liquid is confined, or is under pressure, then an explosion will ensue; if paper be moistened with it and put on an anvil and a small weight given, with a hammer, a sharp detonation ensues; if gunpowder or the fulminates of mercury, silver or gun cotton be ignited in a vacuum by a galvanic battery, none of them will explode; if any gas be introduced to as to produce a gentle pressure during the decomposition, then a rapid evolution of gases will result; the results of decomposition in a vacuum differ from those under atmospheric pressure or when they are burnt in a pistol, musket, a cannon, or where we have little or no pressure [illegible] it is different so [illegible] burn rapidly; nitro-glycerine is more difficult to explode than gun-cotton, which is made in a similar manner [illegible] action by immersed in the proto-chloride of iron it turns into common glycerine; the same experiment with the nitro-glycerine by mixing it with proto-chloride of iron, and it reverted into common glycerine; there are four well-known varieties of gunpowder made by employing definite and different strengths; they differ in chemical composition made by employing definite and different strengths; they differ in chemical composition and properties, as well as in their explosive qualities, the late Minister of War, Sir Joseph Alexis in 1862 stated to me that he had ordered four hundred cannon for gun-cotton, and six months after he stated to me that he had ordered all the cannon to be chambered and adapted to powder in consequence of the [illegible] gaseous combustions; much less is known of nitro-glycerine than of gun-cotton, and probably several varieties of this article may be formed as of gun cotton; this would explain cases of spontaneous explosion [illegible]; if the nitro-glycerine is not carefully washed to get rid of the acid [illegible] gradual decomposition will ensue, liberating gases, which, if the vessel be closed, will explode; my opinion is that nitro glycerine should be used in the most careful hands; do not think I would put it in the hands of a common laborer for blasting purposes; it is less dangerous in a frozen than a liquid state; I think concussions would explode frozen nitro-glycerine.

Charles Dickens.

The admirers of Dickens have little reason to complain of want of variety in the forms in which his works are available. Whether they desire an edition ornamental to their library shelves, whether one suitable for loaning to careless neighbors, or one for a pocket companion, the wish in either case may be easily gratified. The illiterate and wealthy Mr. Boffin may purchase the twenty-six "wollums, red and gold, and purple ribbon in every wollum to keep the place," and any Pickwickian Club, in its journeys in pursuit of antiquarian information, may carry a library in their pockets, and be no longer dependent upon the stories of decayed clergymen and itinerant players for an evening's entertainment.

The older friends of Dickens remember the manner in which his first works were originally issued in this country—in monthly parts—being a reprint of the English edition, illustrated with the designs of Cruikshank and Phiz. The writings of perhaps no novelist had been printed at that time in so elegant a manner in this country. But the art of printing has made a great stride during the last thirty years, and what was then thought a superior work, would now poorly compare with even the common specimens of typography which come from the Cambridge presses daily.

The duodecimo and octavo editions of Peterson (the latter the cheap edition in double columns) have been familiar to American readers for many years. But the enormous numbers called for, and put forth by these publishers, reduced the plates to such a state that their impress was scarcely legible. It is then but natural that it should be found necessary to republish the works of a standard author like Dickens (without which no library is considered complete, in its romance department) in a style equal to that of other works of fiction, and to put them in a dress quite as rich as the attire of their less worthy but gaudy companions.

Messrs. Hurd & Houghton were the first to see this necessity, and meet it, with their beautiful "Household Edition," illustrated by our own most celebrated artist, Mr. F. O. C. Darley, and the no less celebrated English artist, Mr. John Gilbert.

More recently Messrs Tickuor & Fields have given us their "Diamond Edition," in fourteen volumes, illustrated by Eytinge. This embodies two important requisites, namely, compactness of form and cheapness; but, though every one whose means are limited must purchase for a comparatively small sum and carry away in his pocket the longest novel of Dickens, it will not be very certain to pay for the luxury with injured eye-sight, if he reads its pages very persistently.

During the present year Messrs. Hurd & Houghton have again appeared as the publishers of this author, in two different editions, namely, the "Globe" and the "Riverside."

The former edition is now complete, and comprises thirteen volumes, in size and binding similar to the "Globe Shakespeare." It contains all the illustrations by Darley and Gilbert, which appeared in the "Household Edition," and is sold at the low price of $1 50 per volume. The type is of good size, and it is clearly printed upon paper of fair quality. This edition will without doubt supplant all other *cheap* editions.

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A Black Artist.

A recent letter from Rome thus describes a young American artist now in that city, whose works have already given her a high place in sculpture:

Edmonia Lewis is a little American girl, scarcely twenty-two years of age, born in Greenbush, opposite Albany, on the Hudson, of Indian and negro parentage, and bearing in her face the characteristic types of her origin. In her coarse but appropriate attire, with black hair loose, and grasping in her tiny hand the chisel with which she does not disdain—perhaps with which she is obliged—to work, and with her large, black, sympathetic eyes brimful of simple, unaffected enthusiasm, Miss Lewis is unquestionably the most interesting representative of our country in Europe. Interesting, not because she belongs to a contemned and hitherto oppressed race, which labors under the imputation of artistic incapacity, because she has already distinguished herself in sculpture—not, perhaps, in its highest grade, according to the accepted canons of the art, but in its naturalistic, not to say the most pleasing tone.

A NEW ENGLAND gentleman, having looked in upon the Alabama Convention, writes as follows: "The discussions were chiefly carried on by the whites, whose quicker intelligence and readier discernment gave them a decided advantage. Occasionally, however, a colored member essayed to express himself, which he did in his own original style; I do not mean common plantation talk, but in tolerably good grammatical language, remarkable chiefly for the absence of any regular method in its composition. The illustrations used in the course of argument were often homely and occasional merriment, but seemed quite appropos to the points at issue. I might remark in passing that the whole body of delegates have had no mean education, and possess, in addition, the advantages of a varied experience."

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Wm. Preston, D. D., pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, will preach to-day in the morning and afternoon at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Allegheny, Ohio.

RESPITED THREE TIMES.—The ferry boats playing between the Point and Saw Mill Run, which suspended sailing for a time on account of the ice, resumed their trips on Saturday and are now running as usual.

CONFIRMATION.—Rt. Rev. M. Domenec yesterday afternoon administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at St. Paul's Cathedral to upwards of three hundred persons, principally boys and girls. The ceremonies were of a very impressive character.

THE HEATH ZOUAVES.—This new Allegheny Military Company will make its first parade in uniform during Christmas week. The uniforms and equipments have been issued by Adjutant Gen. McCreary, and the officers are engaged drilling the company in Upton's new Manual.

NEW MILITARY COMPANY.—A meeting of returned soldiers was held on Saturday, at Captain Louis Hegerich's Market street, for the purpose of organizing a new military company. A large number of veterans attended. The organization and installation of the company will be effected in a few days.

BURGLARY.—The bakery and confectionery store of Mr. J. W. Hannah, No. 81 Liberty street, was burglariously entered on Thursday night or early on Friday morning last, and all the money in the till, amounting to about sixty dollars, stolen. As yet no clue to the thief.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—On motion of Robert Woods, Esq., A. M. Stotler was on last Wednesday duly qualified and admitted to the practice of the several courts of this county. Mr. Stotler's certificates are from the examining committee, and from the Judges Thomas Mellon, regarding his qualifications were very creditable.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Justice R. H. Herr, of McClure township, on Saturday committed to the county jail, in default of one thousand dollars bail for trial, one John McCarty, charged with aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Catharine Campbell. The alleged assault was committed on James McCombs.

CARPET-TIME STOCK ROBBERY.—The carpenter shop of one John Connelly, 21 Sobo, was entered early on Friday morning, and tools to the value of one hundred and fifty dollars stolen. The complainant, James Keating, saws, planes, squares, &c., the most of which have Mr. Connelly's name stamped upon them.

THE REMAINS OF GENERAL GRIFFIN.—Captain McConnell, of the Regular Army, passed through this city last night on his way to Texas, from whence he will escort the remains of the late Major General Charles Griffin to Washington by way of Pittsburgh. It will be taken to Washington by the order of the late term of the Washington county court, which will be in session on the 23d inst., for the trial of the case of the robbery of Miss Nancy Sproat.

REMOVAL OF ST. PAUL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Rev. Father Hickey yesterday announced from the pulpit at St. Paul's Cathedral that the orphan asylum connected with that church would be removed this morning at nine o'clock to the new asylum on Webster street, in the seventh ward. The reverend gentleman appealed to the congregation to lend a helping hand to the removal of the little ones, which no doubt will be promptly responded to.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The second and last week of the engagement of the handsome young comedienne and vocalist, Miss Emilie Melville, will commence this evening with "Black Cockade," in which she will sustain the character of Mary Stanley, and "The Swiss Bell Ringer," in the character of [illegible], in the "Soubrinambulist."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. Lauder and her talented company arrived in this city yesterday from Philadelphia, and will appear in a brief [illegible] season at the Academy of Music this evening. Mrs. Lauder is a favorite actress, and will no doubt receive a hearty welcome from the many admirers of the popular play "Elizabeth, Queen of England," in which she, as "Good Queen Bess" has won a veritable reputation as the Queen of Tragedy. Of our readers Lauder and the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Lauder in the impersonation of the character, and will [illegible] out in performance of [illegible] which she will have an admirable support. Mr. Lauder will appear as Sir Walter Raleigh, and in the cast. Aside from her claims as a great actress, Mrs. Lauder has the claim of a fellow-citizen, Mrs. Lauder was born in this city, and [illegible] country. Having given up her gallantry husband to his country's service, and [illegible] our readers [illegible] and the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Lauder in the impersonation of the character, and will [illegible] out in performance of [illegible] which she will have an admirable support. Mr. Lauder will appear as Sir Walter Raleigh, and in the cast. Aside from her claims as a great actress, Mrs. Lauder has the claim of a fellow-citizen, Mrs. Lauder was born in this city, and [illegible] country. Having given up her gallant